The Kingston Daily Freeman.

VOL. XLV.—No. 9. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1915. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADJUSTMENT OF ARABIC CLAIMS

By Telegraph to The Freeman

Washington, Oct. 27.—The initial steps for adjustment of the claims for the loss of American lives through the torpedoing of the liner Arabic by a German submarine were taken today Counsel representing the estates of Mrs Josephine Bruguiere of New York and San Francisco and Dr Edmund F Woods of Janesville, Wisconsin filed with the state department the formal demands for indemnities No amount is named in the papers as that is a matter which will be settled between Vount Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador when he returns here next week and the department The decision however, will be most important as when it is out of the way the state department will take up the question of whether Germany will pay an indemnity for the loss of American lives through the Lusitania's sinking

Officials declared today that, inasmuch as Dr Woods and Mrs Bruguiere lost their lives after Germany had signified her intention to cease submarine attacks without warning, Germany will hardly heckle about the sum to be awarded. No steps yet have been taken to determine whether Germany will be asked to pay damages to America importers who lost heavily on cargo that went down with the Arabic Germany remained silent on that subject. Neither has the question of indemnity for the loss of about 200 American lives on the Lusitania been considered yet It is not believed here that Germany will agree to settle for those losses.

Officials based their hopes for a generous indemnity from Germany to the heirs of Mrs. Bruguiere on the liberality of the British government in settling damage claims. They believe Germany will not be outdoned her antagonist in this respect.

AEROPLANES START FIRES IN VENICE

By Telegraph to The Freeman

Vienna, Oct. 27.—Numerous fires were started in Venice by the bombardment of the city by Austrian aeroplanes, it was officially announced today in the Austrian admiralty All the air craft that took part in the raid retired safely.

The admiralty report follows:

"Venice was bombarded by our aircraft from 10.30 o'clock Sunday night until 1 o'clock Monday morning The heaviest bombs were dropped on the arsenal and electrical plant, the railway station and the fortifications. Numerous fires were started The following morning at 8 o'clock an Austro-Hungarian air fleet again bombarded Venice and more fires were started by the projectiles. Bombs were also dropped upon Italian warships and the hangars of the Italian air service Two Italian aeroplanes attempted to give action to our machine but their efforts failed. Despite heavy artillery fire against our air fleet all its units returned safely."

MEXICANS NEAR ARIZONA LINE

By Telegraph to The Freeman

San Antonio, Oct. 27.—General Funston commanding the United States forces on the Mexican border, announces that 1,000 reinforcements will be sent to Douglas Arizona from the El Paso garrison immediately.

A heavy force of Mexicans, led by General Villa, is approaching the Arizona line through Sonora and serious troudle is feared.

There are already 4,000 soldiers at Douglas.

White House Social Secretary.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct 27.—Miss Edith Wallace Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Benham, was today appointed as the social secretary at the White House. She has for some time aiding Mrs. Norman Galt, the president's fiancee in answering the mass of correspondence that she has received since has engagement was announced In announcing Miss Benham's appointment today Secretary Tumulty said that she would enter upon her duties at once.

Day of Prayer For Poland.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Pope Benedict XV has fixed Nov. 21 as a day of solemn prayer for Poland throughout the Roman Catholic world. The apostolic blessing will be given to all persns contributing to the relief of war refugees. The contributions will be banked in Switzerland until paid out.

Reformation Festival.

The annual Reformation festival will be observed in the Spring Street German Lutheran Church next Sunday At the German service in the morning and at the English service in the evening the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Communicants may give their names at the parsonage next Friday.

MEN WHO HEAD THE CITY TICKET

Alderman-at-large is a new office in Kingston and the candidate who is elected next Tuesday will be the first to hold that office in the history of the city government

The office was created by an amendment to the city charter which was passed by the last legislature upon the recommendation of the citizens' committee on charter revision, and the Republican candidate is ex-Mayor Walter P Crane

"Canfield and Crane" is a popular combination which meets with the approval of the voters

The general tendency of government to centralize the appointing power in city government has been marked throughout the United States during the past ten years than ever before Experience has proved that it is a wise policy In this way the voters know whom to hold responsible.

Under the charter amendment, which goes in effect on the first of January, the mayor has enlarged power, and the alderman-at-large becomes an important part of the city administration. The alderman-at-large becomes presiding officer of the common council, thus preventing a deadlock such as marked the present council in the early part of 1914, which resulted in long legal proceedings. During the absence of the mayor the alderman-at-large becomes acting mayor.

Mayor Canfield's record is an open book. Every voter in Kingston has read it and approves of it "Volume 1" of the Canfield administration record tells a tale of civic improvement and civic betterment, and Kingston is a better city and is better known by reason of the fact that Canfield has been mayor. The city records show in what way Kingston is better; the numerous delegations from other cities which have visited Kingston and have been received by Mayor Canfield have been the means of making Kingston better known, but they would not have known as much about Kingston as they do know undess Kingston had had a mayor whose time and talents had been less at the disposal of the city of which he was the chief executive.

The importance of the office of alderman-at-large has been pointed out above If that office is important, the office of mayor is of still greater importance, and Kingston wants as its mayor a man who knows. In Canfield and Crane it will have two such men Kingston two years ago entered on a period of experienced city government To continue along the same line and reap the benefit of experience it must elect Canfield and Crane

With two such men at the head of the city government, the reader on January first next may open "Volume 2" of the city record with the same feeling of satisfaction that he will experience when "Volume 1" is laid aside on the last day of the old year.

MAYOR CANFIELD.

Canfield is thirty-two years ... a son of Mrs. Estella Canfield ... grandfather, Palmer A Canfield ... as an alderman for many years, ... Major George F. Von Peck, ... was one of the foremost men in Kingston for many years, was his grandfather.

Mayor Canfield was graduated from Ulster academy at the age of 16 years. He completed a course in business training at Spencer's Business School and in 1900 he entered the office of Brinnier & Searing, was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years, in 1904, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court ... January first, 1911, he became a partner of ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier. In 1906 he was married to Miss Marie Flanagan, daughter of the late James Flanagan.

EX-MAYOR CRANE.

Ex-Mayor Walter P. Crane was born in Kingston in 1865. He received his education in the Kingston schools and at the age of 22 years engaged in the lumber business with A. T. Decker of New York city, who was one of the principal dealers in yellow pine in the state, and he remained with him for eighteen years. Then for two years he was connected with the department of public works in Albany, under Superintendent George W Aldridge Since that time he has been engaged in the ice business in Kingston and is president of the Binnewater Lake Ice Company.

Mr. Crane was appointed mayor in 1909 to succeed Captain A. Wesley Thompson when the latter was compelled to resign because of ill health, and was elected in the fall of 1907 and re-elected two years later. His administration of city affairs was in every way clean and progressive. In 1891 he was elected supervisor and he served six years. He was appointed postmaster by President Taft and served for the full term of four years.

ANOTHER COLLISION CASE ON TRIAL

On the evening of September 12, 1914, a motorcycle and an automobile collided on the road running from Saugerties to Malden and Harry Rose and Floyd Overbaugh who were riding the motorcycle were instantly killed, and Mrs Jennie Rose, the mother of one of the young men has brought an action to recover $20,000 damages from Fred Van Voorhees, the driver of the automobile. The suit was taken up for trial on Tuesday afternoon in supreme court befre Judge Hasbrouck and a jury and continued this morning. George F. Kaufman with Cunningham & Traver of counsel represent Mrs. Rose while Corporation Counsel William D. Brinnier Jr., represent Mr. Van Voorhees.

At the time of the accident the two young men had left Cody's store at Malden and were on their way to Saugerties. Overbaugh was driving the motorcycle and Rose was sitting on the rear seat of the machine. The collision occured at a turn in the road and it is claimed that Van Voorhees was driving in a reckless fashion and did not have his headlights lighted and sounded no warning horn at the turn of the road. When the two machines came together Rose and Overbaugh were hurled off and instantly killed their bodies being badly mutilated.

Rose at the time of his death was 22 years old and was employed at Alsen getting $9 a week wages. Beside his mother he is survived by one brother, William Jr, one sister, Mary Ellen Rose, and a half brother, Clifford Wolven.

Adjourned to Monday.

The action brought by Daniel Fitzgerald against the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to recover on a fire insurance policy which was taken up for trial in supreme court before Judge Hasbrouck and a jury and at the close of the plaintiff's case long arguments to dismiss the suit were heard by the court who at the request of Ellsworth Baker, attorney for plaintiff, allowed him to re-open his case to introduce further evidence in an effort to show that a waiver had been made by the insurance company which refused to pay the fire loss on the grounds that the policy was void owing to the fact that one of the clauses stated that if further insurance was taken out on the property the policy became void. It was proved that another policy of $2,000 in another company had been taken out on the property. After lengthy arguments Judge Hasbrouck granted Mr. Ellsworth's request to adjourn the case until Monday morning in order to allow him to introduce further evidence.

Kendrick to Fly Thursday.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Oct. 27.—Beryl H. Kendrick, youthful aviator, who was to start a flight in a Curtiss flying boat from the foot of Aiken avenue, Rensselaer yesterday morning, but was prevented by the strong south wind, plans to leave tomorrow morning at 5:30 o'clock with the intention of making Charleston, S. C. He is now waiting for a new plane, which was shipped yesterday from Hammondsport. Kendrick is a contestant for the Curtiss marine trophy, offered by Glenn H. Curtiss for the longest flight over water in a period of ten hours, before October 31.

Turkey Dinner.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity M. E. Church will serve a delicious turkey dinner on Wednesday, November 3, from 11:30 until 2 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to serve a large number and everyone is invited to come and enjoy the good things.

MISS EDITH CAVELL

Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, whose execution as a spy in Belgium by the order of the German authorities has stirred England to rage and has created much comment in this country This picture of Miss Cavell was made in Chicago twenty years ago when she was nursing a member of an American family who had been taken ill in England.

NINE MASKED MEN BOARD PASSENGER TRAIN

By Telegraph to The Freeman

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 27.—Nine masked bandits held up a southbound express and passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad two miles south of Onapa early today and escaped with their loot into a wild and isolated country

After stopping the train some of the bandits fired volleys from rifles and pistols to terrify the passengers while others blew open the two safes in the express cars The United States mail was not molested

There was some delay in giving the alarm owing to the absence of telephone communciation with Onapa, but finally a posse was made up, led by officers from McAlester and started in pursuit of the robbers

Bloodhounds were put on the bandits' trail

The train was known as number 9 and it carried a big consignment of valuable express matter.

The robbers had selected one of the loneliest places on the line and they had plenty of time to escape into the wooded hill country before the authorities could start in pursuit.

The alarm was given by a member of the train crew The trainman had been bound to a tree but managed to escape and made his way to Eufaula, where he notified the station agent.

Two members of the bandit gang who were already on the train climbed down over the tender as the limited was descending Onapa hill. They held up the engineer and firemen and the former brought the train to a stop as it was entering a clump of woods.

The other robbers were waiting among the trees. Discharging their rifles, the bandits warned the passengers to remain in the cars and shouted to the express messenger to open the door to his car.

Lights in the express car were extinguished and two safes were dynamited. After the train had been held an hour and thirty minutes the bandits ordered the train crew to their places and after shouting good night, waved the engineer ahead.

Reports reaching here stated that none of the passengers was molested but an unconfirmed report that came from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, said that two persons were killed during the holdup.

The robbers while the holdup was in progress, took precautions to avert a wreck. Members of the gang were sent ahead to the rear of the captive passenger train.

Fair Opens This Evening.

The annual fair of the Clinton Avenue M. E Church will open this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock with a variety entertainment. There will be several booths where various articles can be purchased. Thursday evening the ladies will serve one of their famous turkey dinners, commencing at 5 o'clock. The ladies are planning to make this fair one of the best they have ever held.

SERVIAN SITUATION BELIEVED HOPELESS

By Telegraph to The Freeman

London, Oct 27.—Although dispatches from the Balkans today bore news of Bulgarian reverses, the situation in Servia is regarded as nearly hopeless.

The Bulgarians are reported in Athens dispatches to have evacuated Veles, Kumanova and Istib.

The French army of invasion in Bulgaria has occupied Zirteli

While the situation in southern Servia is pictured as being less black than it was forty-eight hours ago, the Austro-German advance in northern Servia is said in Berlin and Vienna dispatches to be making steady progress

Greek troops have been drawn into the hostilities near Doiran, at a point near the junction of the Graeco-Serb-Bulgarian frontiers. The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail reported that Greek troops were engaged there, but did not say against whom A later dispatch said that the Greeks had been met by Bulgarian irregulars, but this was not confirmed. German and Bulgarian armies in northeastern Servia are said to have effected a junction.

The civil population of Kragujevatz, the headquarters of the Servian general staff, is leaving.

Y. M. C. A. WILL ORGANIZE LEAGUES

Next month the Y M C. A expects to inaugurate a church indoor baseball league and also a basketball league and Physical Director L. C. Godfrey has sent out letters to the various city churches asking them to enter teams in the league He has already received word from the Trinity M. E. Church and the First Presbyterian Church that they will enter both a basketball team and an indoor baseball team in the leagues. Other churches are expected to be heard from shortly. If enough teams can be secured the leagues will be started some time next month.

The Y. M. C A. also expects to organize a grammar school athletic league in Kingston and today Physical Director Godfrey sent out letters to the various principals of the grammar schools asking their support in the movement and assistance in organizing an athletic team in each school. Further details of the plan will be announced as soon as replies are received.

Breitung Surrenders.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Oct. 27.—Max Breitung, wanted by the federal authorities in connection with the German plot to blow up ammunition ships at sea surrendered today and was held in $25,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy.

DAY'S WAR NEWS AT A GLANCE

Paris—French repulsed another German attack in Champagne region Reported Bulgarians have evacuated Istib.

Vienna—Enormous losses being inflicted upon Italians and all their attacks repulsed. Russians keeping up offensive but attacks checked. All northern Servia being rapidly cleared of Serbs.

London—Announced in house of commons British forces taking active part in Servian operations. Russia has asked Roumania to allow army to cross that country to join allies in Servia.

Berlin—German and Bulgarian armies have formed junction in north-eastern Servia. Austro-German forces occupied Dobron.

PLOT TO DESTROY MUNITION MILLS

By Telegraph to The Freeman

New York, Oct 27.—Anonymous communications received by secret service operatives and others investigating the nation wide plot to blow up ships at sea carrying munitions to the allies, indicate that the Germans involved in the conspiracy planned to destroy steel and ammunition mills valued at more than $500,000,000.

Agents of the department of justice and detectives kept a close watch upon the railroad stations of New York and Jersey City for Max Breitung, the fifth man wanted by the authorities in connection with the plot Breitung, who was said by secret service agents to have been active in collecting $30,000 for the bomb conspirators, left Chicago for New York on Tuesday, according to information given out by Edward N. Breitung, millionaire banker.

From reports that have come from Washington in the past twenty-four hours, officials are not optimistic over the prospects of making out a convincing case against Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Seib and Dr. Herbert Kienzle. There are indications that the secret service men believe the police sprang their trap too soon

William Flynn, chief of the secret service, who is personally directing the investigation, readily admits that he believes the men who backed Fay in his activities are so powerful financially that they were able to promise Fay and his associates a huge sum if their guilt were hidden.

This belief is strengthened by the developments. Both Fay and Scholz lost no time in confessing and consented to come to this state from New Jersey without extradition papers. In their confession they shouldered all the blame and absolved all the others whose names had been connected with the conspiracy.

That Fay had unlimited backing was shown by his promise to pay $500,000 to the captain of a Russian steamship laden with copper if the seaman would "lose his way" and allow his vessel to fall into the hands of the Germans

The department of justice is determined to push the case because of the dangerous activities of the accused men. This is shown by the fact that the bail of the men under arrest was placed at the high figure of $25,000 and that the charges have been framed in such a manner that the accused may be rearrested without difficulty.

According to report Robert Fay and Walter Scholz obtained the bomb-making materials through Herbert Kienzle; Kienzle got them from Max Breitung and Breitung bought them from Paul Seib

Seib, who has been known as the "man of mystery" in the case, is the chief witness for the government, unless he balks and refuses to turn state's evidence at the last minute

Search is still being made along the Hudson river in the vicinity of Weehawken for more explosives which Fay and Scholz may have hidden

HAITIAN REBELS FIRE ON MARINES

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct. 27.—A detachment of American marines under Captain Campbell, patrolling a district in the northern interior of Haiti, from Bahon to Grand Riviere, were fired upon by Caco rebels, Admiral Caperton reported to the navy department today. No Americans were killed or wounded. No mention is made of Haitian casualties, but it is believed here that several were killed and wounded as the Americans returned the fire and drove the Haitians to cover.

An additional force of marines has been rushed from the battleship Connecticut to Bahon to strengthen Captain Campbell's force, Caperton reported. The trouble reported today is the first to occur in Haiti in weeks.

"A Pair Of Sixes."

"A Pair of Sixes," the sensational farce hit of New York and Chicago, which will be seen at the Opera House on Friday is thoroughly American in story, characters and treatment, which means that its fun and humor have the element of spontaneity and is expressed with unhesitating swiftness There are no pauses it is just one wild, unrestrained continuity of fun. Seats are now on sale and all indications point to a full house.

BREITUNG HELD IN $25,000 BAIL

By Telegraph to The Freeman

New York, Oct. 27.—Max Breitung, a wealthy German who is alleged to have figured in the purchase of explosives to be used in blowing up ships at sea carrying war supplies to the allies, surrendered to the United States authorities today and was held in $25,000 bail by Federal Commissioner Houghton.

A warrant had been issued against Breitung charging him with conspiring with Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and others. The prisoner is also believed to know something about a $30,000 fund which was said to have been raised to further the work of crippling munitions plants and preventing the shipment of munitions abroad.

Breitung was the fifth man to be arrested in the so-called national plot, the ring-leaders of which include men who were formerly connected with the German army.

When arraigned Breitung was cool and smiling He refused to make any statement referring all inquiries to his lawyers.

Detectives had been assigned to serve a warrant upon Breitung upon his arrival from Chicago, but the German eluded the detectives and sent word to Assistant United States District Attorney J. C Knox that he was ready to surrender.

White Commissioner Houghton was holding Breitung for further examination on November 4 the department of justice was rushing agents to Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk on information that accomplices of Fay in the shipping plot were planning to damage ships in those ports to distract the attention of the officials from New York.

Abraham Snydecker, attorney for Scholz, declared today that his client was willing to confess everything he knew because Fay had made him the scape-goat.

"Scholz knew nothing of Fay's plans to damage ships at sea," declared Mr Snydecker. "He was no more than Fay's servant and he did his master's bidding without asking any questions."

GERMAN SHIPS FOR GERMANS ONLY

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Germany has taken steps to prevent the sale of any merchant vessels not under the German flag to anyone but Germans, according to word received by the statedepartment today. The following announcement was given out by the state department

"The department has been informed by cable from Berlin that under a law of October 21 the German government forbids any German citizen who owns or has a share in any merchant ship to sell or in any way dispose of his interests to anyone who is not a subject of Germany. This law applies equally to German subjects in foreign countries."

Scores of German vessels tied up in ports in this country are affected by the law, it is said.

A Worthy Charity.

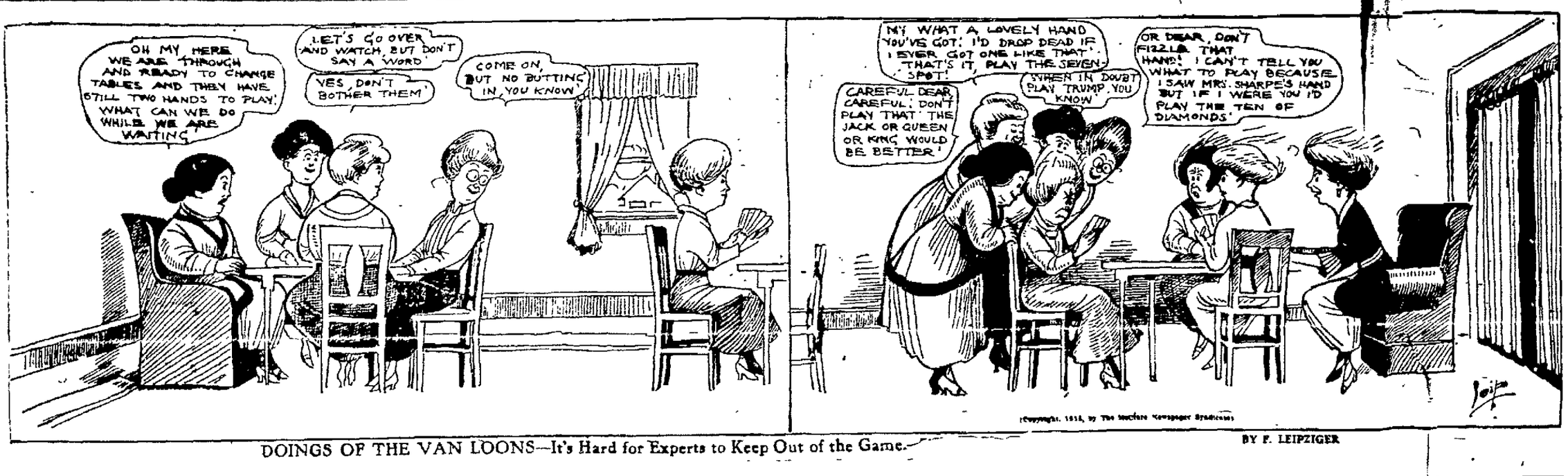
The Loyal Friends Aid Society in their three months of existence have done laudable work in comforting and bringing cheer to the needy sick. A few days ago a committee of five of these gifted young ladies visited the tuberculosis hospital and entertained the patients with music, singing and recitations, after which they served cream and cake. This is to be repeated monthly and is a forerunner of the good work which they intend doing. On November 9 and 10 they will hold a bazaar and dance at St. Peter's Hall. Special music has been engaged and preparations are under way to make this a most enjoyable event.

Annual Red Cross Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ulster County Chapter of the American Red Cross will be held on Monday afternoon next, November 1, at 4.30 o'clock, in the Y M C. A. building. Other very important matters besides the election of officers will be considered, and a full attendance of members of the local Red Cross is urged.

Poultry Show in January.

At the meeting of the Ulster County Poultry Association held at the Eagle Hotel on Tuesday evening several matters of importance were discussed and it was decided to hold the annual show in Kingston some time in January, the date to be fixed later.



DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—It's Hard for Experts to Keep Out of the Game. BY F. LEIPZIGER

SCIENCE DID IT

For years many people withheld themselves from the use of pure beer because they confused its nature and consequences with that of strong stimulants.

The flood of scientific light shed in recent years upon the health and food values of pure beer is lifting thousands out of the mires of prejudice, up and into the warm arms of Mother Nature and new life and happiness.

Half-Stock Ale

ROUSES THE STOMACH TO DO ITS WORK

Take a Bottle at Mealtimes

PETER BARMANN

BREWERY 'PHONE 66 KINGSTON, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER APPLE EXHIBIT

The Hudson River Fruit Exchange Inc., are fast completing arrangements for an apple exhibit and fair to be held at Columbus Institute, Poughkeepsie, December 8, 9, 10, 1915. This exhibit will be held under the auspices of the Hudson River Fruit Exchange Inc., Milton, N. Y.

The entries will be open to all fruit growers in the Hudson River Valley for the following cash prizes: Best barrel of apples, any of the following varieties, Baldwin, Spy, Jonathan First prize $25, second $15, third $10. Best three boxes of apples any variety. First prize $25 second $15, third $10. Best plates five specimens each, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Spy, Jonathan, Sutton, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Tompkins King, Wealthy and Newton. First prize $5, second $2 50 on each variety.

All apple growers are invited to join us in this exhibit and compete for the handsome cash prizes. The committee in charge aim to make this exhibit one of the most attractive ever held in this section. Besides the apple exhibit there will be on exhibition and for sale the wares of the merchants of Poughkeepsie and all nearby cities. Make application for entry blanks and floor space to the Hudson River Fruit Exchange Inc., Milton, N. Y.

18 POUNDS OF BLOOD

is the average quantity in a healthy adult, but it is the quality of the blood that determines our strength to resist sickness. With weak blood we find cold hands and chilly feet; in children an aversion to study, and in adults rheumatic tendencies.

In changing seasons get abundant fresh air and take a spoonful of Scott's Emulsion after meals, because Scott's Emulsion is a rich blood-food that will increase both quantity and quality of the blood while it warms the body and helps carry off the impurities.

When multitudes of people are today taking Scott's Emulsion to avert winter sickness, and are giving it to their children, it is careless to neglect its benefits. Look out for substitutes.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 15-26

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For six months ending June 30, 1915, interest was credited July 1st, 1915, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest.

Money deposited on or before Nov. 3 and remaining in the bank until July 1, 1916, will be credited with eight (8) months' interest.

Women and children under age have by law the control of their own saving bank accounts.

Persons living out of the city may send money by bank draft, check, postoffice order or express, and deposit book will be returned by mail.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Squander Money ?

You can put it into a house that will ever enhance in value. You pay cheaper rent while paying for your residence, and you are buying a home that will be a shelter to yourself and your family always. We settle the taxes and other items while you pay for your house Doesn't this strike you as a logical proposition? Come in and talk it over.

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EDWIN N. PARISH.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward made a splendid selection of aldermanic timber when they nominated Edwin N. Parish to represent them in the Board of Alderman. Mr. Parish believes that public business ought to be conducted as economically and as efficiently as a private business. The taxpayers are the voters, and they have the power at election time to state their position and elect the alderman who will bring about real economy. Is not one of these men in this campaign Edwin N. Parish?

The business men of the Sixth ward believe it is about time to select a man with brains and a clean record to represent them in the common council. The mere ownership of a corner saloon, they argue, is not a sufficient qualification for the office. Mr. Parish possesses all the necessary executive ability, fearlessness and determination that go to make up an ideal alderman, and although the Sixth ward is strongly Democratic, the indications are that Mr Parish is going to win out by a handsome majority.

Company M Election.

Thursday evening the members of Company M will meet at the armory to elect a first and second lieutenant. Sergeant Rudolph Dittus seems to be the choice of the company for first lieutenant and it is likely that he will be elected. There are two candidates for the office of second lieutenant, Sergeant Philo Powell and Corporal Leroy Cashin As Sergeant Powell has been a member of Company M for the past twelve years the chances for his election seem bright. Both Powell and Cashin are popular with the company but the former has served a longer period of time than his opponent.

OUR DAILY PATTERN.

1420-1421. Waist 1420. Skirt 1421—A Pleasing Costume Especially Good for Mature Figures.

This design combines a smart waist model pattern 1420, and a stylish skirt pattern 1421. The waist fronts are full at the shoulders where they join yoke extensions of the back. A neat vest outlines the fronts The waist is fitted in basque style, and provides a lining, which, however may be omitted. The gored skirt has plaits at the seams. This model in green or sand colored taffeta would be charming, relieved with a vest and cuffs of white or ecru It is also nice for gray, black or blue serge or gabardine. The waist pattern 1420 is cut in 6 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure The skirt 1421 is cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure It requires 3⅛ yards of 44 inch material for the skirt, and 2¼ yards for the waist for a medium size. The skirt measures 3½ yards at the lower edge in a 24 inch size.

This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps by The Freeman Pattern Department. Be sure to state size wanted

Catalogue Notice.

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for our up to date 1915-1916 large Fall and Winter Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest embroidery designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hint to the home dressmaker.

SPRINGTIWN.

Springtown, Oct 27.—Mrs. Addie Green and daughter, Freida, of New Paltz spent Saturday with Mrs. Lewis Canfield and family.

Mrs. Edwin J LeFever, who has been spending some time in New York city with her sister, Mrs. D. Stewart, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Atkins were suddenly called to West Park on Sunday to see her mother, who is seriously injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ten Hagen and son, George, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gardner and daughter, Elizabeth of New Paltz, spent Sunday with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Mary LeFever entertained a number of friends from Middletown and New Paltz Sunday.

Factory to Utilize Tin Scraps.

Baltimore has a factory to utilize tin scraps.

LET US FIGURE

With you on the estimate of materials for your new building.

We are confident we can save you money—n[illegible] ever, by furnishing second-rate supplies, but on a [illegible] basis, pure and simple. Our figuring includes serv[illegible] operation and a full measure of satisfaction. Our [illegible] ies are made precisely as promised.

Our stock is complete—whatever you need we c[illegible] supply. Among the best materials we handle is our

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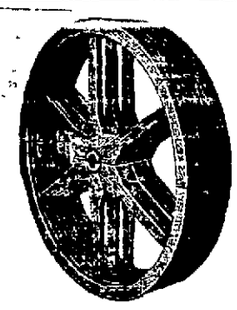

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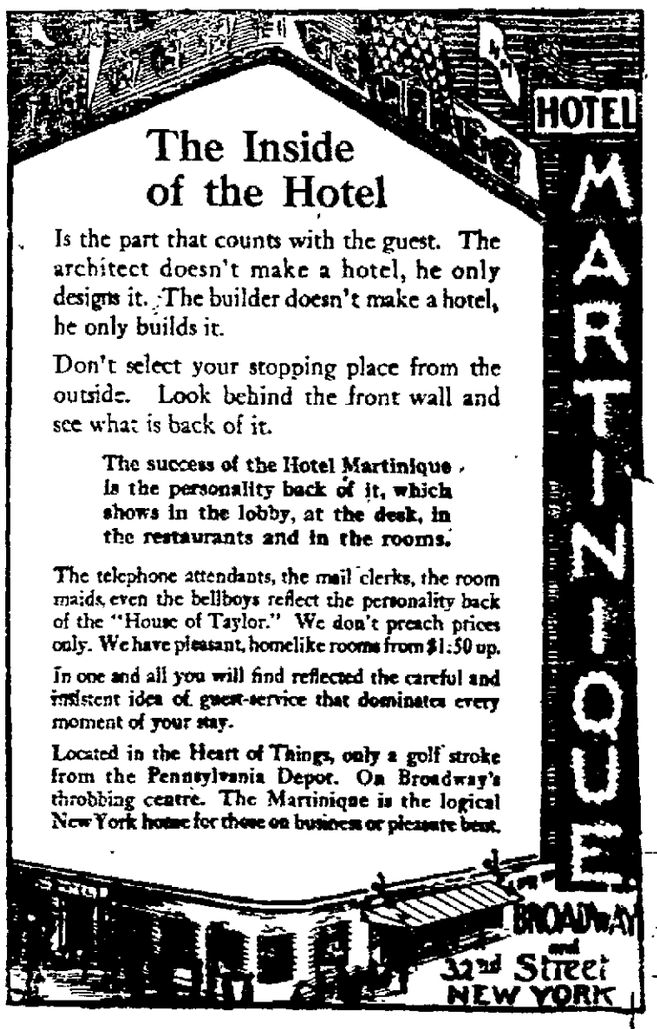

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THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TAX ARTICLE

Reply to Attacks of Home Rule Committee.

WOODBURY GIVES OPINION.

Attorney General Nails Lie—Campaign of Misrepresentation In Endeavor to Defeat Provision of New Constitution. State Flooded With Misleading Information.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The committee for the adoption of the constitution, of which Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., is chairman, has made public a ringing retort to the campaign of misrepresentation which is being conducted by the so called Home Rule Tax association in an endeavor to defeat the tax provision of the new constitution. The statement, which includes an opinion of Attorney General Woodbury, is as follows:

An organization called the Home Rule Tax association has been flooding the state with misrepresentations concerning the proposed tax article of the new constitution, which is to be voted upon separately as question No. 3.

They have inclosed a copy of the list used in Ohio for levying a personal property tax with the gratuitous and untruthful statement that such a list will be required in the state of New York if the new tax article is adopted.

The sudden concern of this never before heard of association for the small owner of personal property is obviously not its real concern. It can actually be representing only one of two interests—either large holders of personal property now escaping taxation or public service corporations which do not wish to have a stop put to the present evasion of taxation which takes place, due to the fact that their franchises are assessed by a state board and their real property by local assessors.

In order that no one may be misled we state herewith the three objects of the proposed tax amendment:

(1) To permit the centralization within counties of the assessment of real property.

This is for the purpose of permitting counties to secure fair and uniform assessment within their boundaries. Laws passed for the counties of Westchester and Nassau, providing for such systems, have recently been declared unconstitutional.

Article 10 provides, however, that no such system may be established in a county, except with the affirmative consent of the voters of such county.

(2) To authorize the legislature to provide a state agency for the assessment of personal property or certain classes thereof.

This [illegible] to oppress the poor or to tax personal property which is not now taxable, but is for the purpose of enabling the state to follow the personal property of its wealthy citizens from place to place. A prominent citizen of New York city recently testified before Senator Mills' legislative committee that he placed the head office of a big corporation in the village of Esopus, in order to escape the personal property tax.

(3) To empower the legislature to vest in the state board of tax commissioners the assessment of the real property of public service corporations.

The state board already assesses the franchises of such corporations. It is to the advantage of public service corporations to represent to the state board that their real property has high value. This diminishes the amount of their franchise tax. They then often appear before the local assessors and represent the same real property as having a very much smaller value, and so long as the assessment of their franchise is in one body and the assessment of their real property is in the hands of local assessors, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent this evasion.

If the intention of the new tax article were to bring about a listing system it would be entirely unnecessary to propose any amendment.

The legislature has full and sufficient power under the present constitution to provide a listing system, if that had ever been contemplated. The proposed tax article does not increase that power in the slightest. In order that there might be no question concerning this point, we secured from the Hon. Edgar T. Welsh, former chairman of the state board of tax commissioners and the present attorney general of the state, the following statement:

"Oct. 22, 1915.

"Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary, Committee For Adoption of the Constitution, 27 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.:

"My dear Mr. Binkerd—I am in receipt of your communication of Oct. 8, requesting that I answer certain questions which you have set forth concerning the proposed tax article which will be voted on by the people No. 3.

"For convenience I will take up the questions in the order given. You ask:

"'(1) Is it not true that the legislature today has power to increase or diminish the rate of taxation upon personal property and to exempt or not exempt classes of personal property as it may see fit, or to abolish the personal property tax altogether?

"'A. Yes.

"'(2) Is it not true that under the present constitution the legislature has the power to enact a law requiring residents to list their personal property for taxation?

"'A. Yes.

"'(3) Is it not true that the proposed new Article 10 to the constitution does not enlarge the power of the legislature in these respects one iota?

"'A. Yes.'

"Except as indicated in the answer to the following (fourth) question:

"'Is it not true that the only [illegible] with regard to personal property is the power given the legislature to provide for its assessment by the state instead of local authorities?

"'A. Yes.

"Very truly yours,

"EGBERT E. WOODBURY."

We call your attention to the following extract from an article by Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university (Cornell Law Quarterly, page 15):

"The adoption of this taxation article will put New York state abreast of other states in the matter of a scientific system of taxation. And, as the debt of the state is now so large and the cost of government so high, the question of taxation is a most serious one. **Some opposition has already developed to this amendment, putatively on the part of farmers, but, really, there is reason to suspect on the part of millionaire owners of personal property.** The article is to be submitted to the voters independently of the constitution as a whole. And in the interest of the state it ought to be adopted."

We appreciate that the adoption or rejection of the proposed tax article involves a real question of policy on which good citizens may honestly differ. That question of policy, however, is simply this:

Will the assessment of personal property and of the property of public service corporations be more efficient under state or local administration?

The reasons which lead honest and careful students of taxation to believe that state management of these two matters is superior to local management are these:

First.—Personal property legally follows its owner. A locality cannot follow the owner outside the limits of the locality. The state, however, can follow the owner from any locality to any other locality within the state. Escape is therefore more difficult.

Second.—The assessment of franchises already vested in the state board of tax commissioners could not be vested in local boards, because many public service corporations operate throughout the state, or at least between two or more cities or counties. It was necessary, therefore, to vest the assessment of franchises in the state board of tax commissioners. It is necessary for that board to arrive at the value of the real property of such corporations in order to be able to determine the value of their franchises. It follows logically that the simplest way to stop the present evasion is to give to the state authorities the right to determine the value of the real property of such corporations for all purposes of taxation.

ROBERT S. BINKERD.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TAX ARTICLE.

A strong statement with the above title **has been issued by Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the committee for the** adoption of the constitution.

He says that the Home Rule Tax association is not telling the truth about the proposed new tax article. He points out that the object of the new tax article cannot be to bring about a listing system in this state because the legislature under the present constitution has always had ample power to pass a listing law if it had ever wished to do so. Attorney General Woodbury corroborates this statement.

Mr. Binkerd points out that the Home Rule Tax association represents either wealthy tax dodgers or public service corporations which today evade a part of their taxes because their franchises are assessed by the state board of tax commissioners and their real property by local assessors.

In New York city voters are being urged to vote against the tax article because "it makes New York city a conquered province" by placing the personal property of its citizens at the mercies of state assessors.

In the country districts, however, the article is represented not as reaching wealthy individuals and corporations, but as being designed to oppress the farmer.

It will not take intelligent readers very long to see through this trick. Voters can well afford to follow the advice of Mr. Binkerd. He is secretary of the one state wide committee which is conducting an open and aboveboard campaign with regard to the constitution. This committee is headed by United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and by ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and has publicly stated that it will file a statement of its expenditures with the secretary of state and mail a copy to every citizen who contributes to its work.

Neither the Home Rule Tax association nor the man who is spreading abroad misrepresentations about the conservation article have offered to take the public into their confidence.

The misrepresentations which Mr. Binkerd has exposed will go far toward creating in the minds of all intelligent citizens confidence that the work of the constitutional convention was honest, thorough and courageous, deserving of the support of right thinking citizens of all parties.

Why He Was a Picture Fan.

"Jinx is the worst moving picture fan I ever saw."

"That so?"

"Yes; he accidentally got into a street scene being taken for a photo play over a year ago, and he has been haunting the movie houses ever since like a wild man."—Florida Times-Union.

Safety First.

"I'm sorry, sir, but I'll have to ask you to pay in advance if I serve you fish."

"Why, what do you mean? I'll report you to the manager."

"Can't help it, sir. The last man I served fish to got a bone in his throat and had to go to the hospital, and the boss took the check he didn't pay out of my wages."—New York World.

Rats and Oranges.

Rats in southern Italy climb the orange trees and suck the blood oranges, neglecting the others.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY TYPHOON

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Manila, Oct. 27.—Reports reaching Manila today indicate that the typhoon yesterday and the day before in the southern part of the Island was more disastrous than indicated in earlier dispatches. Nearly 200 persons were killed and about 700 injured and the property damage to the crops of rice, hemp and tobacco will be about $1,000,000. A portion of the volcano of Maon was disrupted by a gigantic land slide.

Edible Snails.

To most Americans the idea of using snails in the diet will not awaken gastronomic enthusiasm; but there are people in various parts of the world to whom the suggestion of the use of other mollusks, such as oysters and clams, would be repugnant. It is not necessary to go back to the days of the elder Pliny for evidence that edible snails have had a place on the menus of many countries. It is stated that during our own oyster season, from September to April, more than 200 million snails are disposed of in Paris alone. The daily consumption of "escargots" in the French capital has been estimated at 50 tons when trade is at its best. In the belief that the American people can be educated to see the true worth of the edible snail, which might be grown with profit in the United States, a government expert has collected some facts bearing on their use. The European war has added a further interest to the possibility of snail culture. Comparatively few Americans have ever tasted snails, know of their preparation as food, or even consider them a fit article of diet. Among the foreigners in our population, snails have a limited sale. Those sold in the fish markets of our larger cities have practically all been imported from France. Abroad, snails are by no means regarded in any sense as a national dish. They are included in the dietary much as is the oyster in this country, as a table luxury or delicacy. In respect to composition, the two groups of mollusks furnish about the same yield of nutrients. In Europe, snails are raised commercially under an intensive system of culture in many places, in snaileries. Rust believes that although snail culture may not be very profitable in Europe, where economic conditions are different, in that the food for the animals must be grown and supplied to them regularly and everything done with much labor on restricted areas of land, in the United States snail farming might, with judicious publicity, and in time, become profitable. Whether or not it is advantageous, from the standpoint of nutrition, to attempt to introduce a new food to the American table is a question of individual preference. Almost every one, Rust writes, who has ever eaten well-prepared snails, admits their gastronomic worth, from the points both of nutritive value and of flavor, and there are many states where they could be grown and kept fresh until used, and where they would prove a very welcome addition to the somewhat limited menu of the locality. In the Mississippi valley, for instance, they could be grown at practically no cost (either in money, time or labor,) and might be used to a great extent in place of oysters, which they greatly resemble in flavor when properly prepared. Such a practice would be advantageous, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, for the snail is possibly preferable as an article of human consumption. It is cleaner, feeding daintily, while oysters, not being able to move about in search of food, must take what comes to them in the water, are sometimes fattened in water impregnated with bacteria-laden sewage, and thus, occasionally, act as carriers of typhoid and other diseases. At any rate, we can be prepared to receive the suggestion of the addition of snails to the American menu without the revulsion of feeling which it awakens in many at present.

Man's Will Is All His Own.

True education lies in learning to wish things to be as they actually are. It lies in learning to distinguish what is our own from what does not belong to us. But there is only one thing which is fully our own—that is our will or purpose. God, acting as a good king and a true father, has given us a will which cannot be restrained, compelled or thwarted. He has put it wholly in our power. * * * Nothing can ever force us to act against our will. If we are conquered it is because we have willed to be conquered.—Epictetus.

His Reward.

"Willie," called his mother from the head of the stairs, "did you wipe your feet before you came in?"

"Yessum," replied the young hopeful.

"Did you close the door carefully behind you?"

"Yessum."

"Did you hang up your hat?"

"Yessum."

"Very well. Then you may practice your music lesson."—Pittsburgh Press.

A Much Needed Improvement.

"Do you believe that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the man who always talks national finance.

"Not much!" snorted the man with the shiny clothes. "It's elastic enough now. What they ought to do is make it more adhesive."—Exchange.

Other People's Burdens.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

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SEEING our lovely rugs and furniture means that you will furnish your home right from our store. The designs of our rugs are as beautiful as the fancies of the rug-loving Orientals. Our "copies" are splendidly rendered; our PRICES will persuade you to purchase.

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Kingstons Popular Store

CARLS

E. O. ROSE - V. A. GORMAN - A. E. ROSE

LEIBHARDT.

Leibhardt, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hoornbeck of Whitfield were guests of Mrs. Eliza C. DeWitt Sunday.

Mrs. Stephen Gorsline and daughter, Mrs. Ernest Markle called on Mrs. Melvin Gray and Mrs. Tina Gray Friday afternoon.

Ross Brown of Kerhonkson has purchased an automobile and was enjoying a trip through this vicinity on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Frost of Accord were in this place Friday week, representing The Rochester Messenger, a monthly publication of the Rochester Church.

Mrs J. O. Soleberg and little daughter Josephine and Mrs. Florence Soleberg of New York are visitors at the Hill Side farm house, the home of Mrs. Agnes Brown.

Miss Jane Quick and children have recently moved in the house vacated by Warren Miller and family.

Miss Hilda Myers was pleasantly entertained at the home of her friend, Miss Hilda Hoornbeck on Thursday of last week.

Peter Laterner has purchased a gun of Owen DeWitt.

Dr. Pearl of Accord was called to this place on Monday to treat John Hoornbeck, who has been ill for some time.

Encrease Freen of Kerhonkson took a party of several ladies to the Ashokan dam Monday.

Alexander Brown and son Clyde were in Kingston Monday.

Quite a number from this place attended the oyster supper at Tabasco school house Saturday evening.

Mrs. Norman Quick called on Mrs. William J. Brown Sunday afternoon.

Watch out for the date of another social soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Gray visited with friends at Lyonsville Sunday.

The sad news was received here on Monday of the death of Mrs. Virgil Chambers of Whitfield.

The Rev. F. H. Deming, our district superintendent, conducted services and preached a very interesting sermon Sunday afternoon.

A jolly crowd from this place will take in the entertainment and Haloween party at Mettacahonts Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Quick and Miss Hilda Hoornbeck enjoyed a drive to Kerhonkson on Tuesday week.

Miss Hilda Hornbeck entertained Mrs. L. E. Lawrence, Miss Hilda Myers and Lawrence Davis at her home last Wednesday evening. Fine refreshments were served.

H. Dimond and V. Barenger of Palentown have recently finished building a fine new bungalow for Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Soleberg of New York for their summer residence.

D. J. Brown, wife and children spent Sunday with J. H. Brooks and family at Sundown. Mr. Brown making the trip by automobile.

Our Sunday school is progressing and it has a record most praiseworthy. It has an efficient body of teachers and officers and the pupils are very faithful in attending at this season of the year. The singing is good and the spirit of the school bright and enthusiastic. Superintendent Edward DeWitt is to be congratulated in the success of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Churchill enjoyed a drive to Cherrytown Sunday.

Word has been received here that Lorin Barley is very ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Barley at Bearsville. Mr. Barley was a former night watchman at Brown's mill. We all hope to hear of his recovery as he was a young man well liked by everyone.

A number from this place will attend the rally day services at the Samsonville Church Sunday afternoon, Oct 31, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Quick and son Arthur visited with friends at Watson Hollow Saturday and Sunday.

Henry D. DeWitt has a fine yoke of oxen for sale.

Mrs. Romain Brown called on Mrs. Alexander Brown Friday week.

Stark Realism.

An advance agent for a theatrical production was speaking to a newspaper man with reference to the wonderful powers of the leading woman. "Do you know," he said enthusiastically, "that in New York when she appeared as the dying mother in the last act an insurance man who had written her a policy for $10,000 actually fainted in the theater."

Correction.

In an issue of the small weekly sheet of the Congregational church in a rural community the word opportunity was spelled "oppertunity." The minister, from the pulpit calling attention to the word, said that he had tried to have the paper free from errors this week, but discovered that "opportunity" had been spelled with two p's.—The Congregationalist.

Kingston Daily Freeman.

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KINGSTON, N. Y., OCT. 27, 1915

Germany may continue for some time to explain the necessity for the hasty execution of Miss Cavell, the English nurse who aided as well as nursed soldiers of the Allies in Belgium. She aided and nursed German soldiers also and in all lines of philanthropy having for its object the alleviation of soldiers' suffering she was recognized for her prominent ability and activity. The United States never found it necessary to execute any woman in war time although during the War of the Rebellion in a number of cases women were arrested as spies. The greatest punishment inflicted was short-term imprisonment. Federal and Confederate governments alike treated women with consideration, as the world expects them to be treated in time of war. Infringements of the civil laws by women are punishable in the same manner as male offenders are dealt with, but in practice they usually escape with lighter punishment. Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, for her participation in the Lincoln assassination, was convicted in a civil court and paid the penalty with her male conspirators. Germany has made a martyr of Miss Cavell and incidentally displayed again the intensity of her hatred of the English because of England's participation in the war. Enthusiastic emotionalists may see in Miss Cavell's military execution by Germany a reason for demanding equal suffrage in America, but those who can see any connection between the two are on the same mental plane as the nurse's executioners.

The place which automobiles are destined to occupy in warfare until some better means of locomotion is found is indicated by the export of American automobiles, tires and other accessories, of which figures have been compiled in Washington. During the year ended June 30, 1915, the exports of these goods amounted to $74,476,422, as compared with $35,095,966 during the previous year. This increase of nearly one hundred per cent is due to the European war. The largest increase was in the export of commercial automobiles, which jumped in value from $1,181,611 to $39,140,682. Passenger automobiles show a decrease of more than four million dollars in value, while automobile tires and automobile parts show an increase of more than a million. There was also an increase in automobile engines. The automobile growth in the United States will also be shown to be enormous whenever figures become available. The automobile has become a permanent fixture of American life. Cities which have such factories are reasonably certain of continuous employment for their citizens. War munitions made in America have been responsible for some towns springing up over night, but mushroom growth of this sort does not pay in the end unless there is some other industry to take the place of the munitions manufacture whenever the present conflict ends. Fortunate is the town or city which has foresight to procure within its boundaries factories which have passed beyond the experimental growth and are engaged in manufacturing something for which there is a steady demand. Experiments usually are interesting but generally they do not pay.

Political perfidy never was bolder than it is this year in the attitude of Tammany Hall toward the new State Constitution. It was a Tammany Legislature which proposed a special election to determine whether a Constitutional Convention should be held, and it was by fraudulent voting in Manhattan districts that the proposition was adopted by a bare 4,000 majority. In up-state counties where Tammany designs were apparent there was fear of a Tammany-ruled convention, and the up-state voters were opposed to that condition. Consequently at the election one year ago they overwhelmingly elected the Republican delegates. When the Constitution was completed and ready for adoption by the Convention, the Tammany delegates voted for it. Now they have changed their minds and oppose the new document by which the liberties of the people will be preserved. If the new constitution was good enough to be voted for in the Convention, why isn't is good enough to be voted for on election day? The Constitution hasn't been changed since the Convention adopted it. Only the Tammany delegates have been changed. Isn't their sudden "about, face" attitude very illuminating? Doesn't it tell the story of the bossism which rules Tammany? Are the Tammany delegates still true to their trust? If the new Constitution is rejected, another Convention must be held two years hence. If we are to have a new Constitution, why shouldn't we have it now? Do we want Tammany to write it?

Only a few days remain in October and instead of going to Europe in the interests of universal peace, William Jennings Bryan is still talking on this side of the Atlantic. Peace has given way to Prohibition and in Ohio Bryan is trying to get a strangle hold on Old Demon Rum. Before the campaign closes he is liable to make a few speeches on the opposite side of the question and also sandwich in some sundry remarks on various other subjects. Peace has taken its place along with 16 to 1 and the other one-time favorites. His familiarity with the vaudeville Chautauqua circuit is probably responsible for Bryan's growing versatility. Like the professional tight-rope performers who appear there with him he is ever ready to go from one act to another, and to forsake one subject for another that is just as good." Even his enemies formerly acknowledged that Bryan was sincere but his juggling with one subject after another and the way in which he relegates "the paramount issue" to the home for disused costumes leads to a suspicion that his sincerity is tempered by the policy which drove Richard Croker from American public life. Croker admitted he was "working for his pocket all the time."

Experience of the right sort is needed in American government. In Kingston, Mayor Canfield is experienced in the ways of the mayoralty. He is a candidate for re-election. Former Mayor Walter P. Crane is also experienced in mayoralty ways. He is a candidate for election as alderman-at-large. Former Mayor William D. Brinnier and Former Mayor Morris Block are not unacquainted with the problems of city government. Mr. Brinnier is corporation counsel and Mr. Block is city assessor. Former Mayor A. Wesley Thompson is not a stranger to civic problems. He is a candidate for supervisor. Neither Former Mayor John Newkirk nor Former Mayor John P. Kraft is actively interested in matters affecting the city government. Former Mayor Roscoe Irwin is interested in retaining the hold which the people shook off two years ago, but his present federal position prevents him from running personally.

President Churchill of the New York City Board of Education refers to a statement by Mayor Mitchel as "a dum guess." This is almost as elegant language from the head of a city's school system as the advice to "sock it to" a political opponent, recently given here by a gentleman holding a similar position.

FIRE BOARD MEETS.

Routine Business Transacted at the Regular Monthly Session.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of fire commissioners was held on Tuesday evening at the central fire station. A petition was received from residents of the Seventh ward asking that the fire limits be extended to include territory from West Strand to Wurts street, to Spring street, to Broadway, to West Strand, and it was referred to the common council. This does not mean that that territory did not have fire protection but that the city building ordinance did not apply.

Captain B. J. Hornbeck, clerk of the board, submitted his monthly financial report showing a balance on hand of $5,197.51.

The Cordts Hose Company reported the election of John Parslow of No 26 North street, as a member of the company. The election was approved by the board.

Henry D. Ellinge, superintendent of the fire alarm system, submitted his monthly report. The report of Fire Chief Chipp was also received. Fire Chief reported 8 bell alarms and 2 telephone alarms for the month. He also reported that he had made a number of inspections of buildings about the city and that the occupants had been requested to clean up and had done so.

Considerable routine business was transacted and the board then adjourned.

Shadow Pictures.

On Friday evening of this week there will be an entertainment of shadow pictures in the chapel of the First Reformed Church, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society. The small admission of ten cents will be charged and following the program ice cream and cake will be for sale.

McNamee Lowest Bidder.

Henry McNamee of Eddyville was low bidder on the Bloomingburgh-Mentzville state road for which bids were opened in Albany Tuesday. He bid $[illegible].

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Johnny—"Pa, what is a 'quandary'?" Father—"It's what a man gets into when he tells his wife a lie and doesn't know whether she believes it or not."—Judge.

Vain Actor—"It is the dream of my life to play Hamlet!" Unsympathizing Friend—"Haven't they got any alarm clocks where you live?"—Baltimore American.

Caller—"I suppose you can spell all the short words." Bobbie—"I can spell a lot of big ones, too. I can even spell words of four cylinders."—Boston Transcript.

"I'll try to make you a good husband my dear." "And I have no doubt that you will succeed. Mother and I will abet your efforts in that direction vigorously."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do you think a man can be superior to his party?" "I doubt it," replied Senator Sorghum. "Ordinarily the only way a man feels that he can show his superiority to a party is by getting out and organizing another."—Washington Star.

"Pardon me, sir," suavely said the pasenger who wished to borrow one for a few moments, "but have you a fountain pen?" "Naw!" replied the grouchy traveller. "I live next door to a public school; that's what makes me look so savage."—Puck.

Squaring All Hands.

"The quadruple alliance, trying to square Greece, trying to square Roumania and Bulgaria, trying, in fact, to square everybody, reminds me of Goettlib Muller."

Ernst Eichorn, the German consul to Savannah, laughed heartily and resumed:

"I met Gottlieb Muller one night with a bg box of candy under one arm and a big bundle of meat under the other, a box of cigars slung over his shoulder and a toy horse dragging behind him on a string.

"'Hello,' I said, 'are you moving?'

"'No, no,' said Gottlieb. 'I'm on my way to see my girl. The candy's for her. The meat's for the dog. The cigars are for the old man, and the horse is for the little brother. I've got to square all hands, you know.'"—Atlanta Georgian.

Remember Napoleon.

Dr. Herman Reinhardt, gynecologist, said in a war lecture in Milwaukee:

"We have taken Warsaw. We have taken Brest-Litovsk. We have taken Kovno. We shall march across Russia and take Moscow and St. Peters—"

"Watch your steppe!" a heckler shouted from the gallery. "Remember Napoleon, old man, and watch your steppe!"—New York Times.

Meek Diplomacy.

Colonel Roosevelt, just after the announcement of the sinking of the Arabic, said at a dinner in New York:

"We have been too meek in our discussions about submarine warfare. Meekness is not the tone to use with Germany.

"But, Colonel," said a peace at any price, "but you must remember that the meek shall inherit the earth."

"Perhaps they will," said Colonel Roosevelt. "Perhaps they will—when the rest are done with it."—Washington Star.

Not the Painless Method.

"In Belgium," said Will Irwin, the correspondent, "I know an ordinary blacksmith who carried on the sleeve of his uniform the hammer and pincers—the insignia of his calling."

"'Wot's them things on your sleeve mean?' a civilian asked him one day.

"'They mean I'm an army dentost, he said, with a wink at me.

"'Dentist, eh?' said the civilian. 'The pincers, then, are to pull the teeth out with. But the hammer—wot's the hammer for?'

"'The hammer,' said the blacksmith, 'is for use in bad cases to chloroform the patients.'"—Philadelphia Record.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

October 27, 1895:—Charles Schuman died at his home in Eddyville. Body of Italian woman found floating in river off Milton.

October 27, 1905:—Andes bank burglarized and watchman shot.

Frank C. Davis and Miss Mabel S. Relyea married in Bloomington.

Mrs. Margaret Ackley committed suicide at Ellenville.

ACORN HILL.

Acorn Hill, Oct 27.—Mrs. C. J. Krum spent last Saturday at Mrs. R. Bardin's.

Seven city boarders are stopping for a week at Homer Sheldon's.

Levi Crispell's new house is nearly completed.

A baby boy was born October 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Traver.

Stanley Krum, who has been employed in the northern part of the state for a number of months, has returned home.

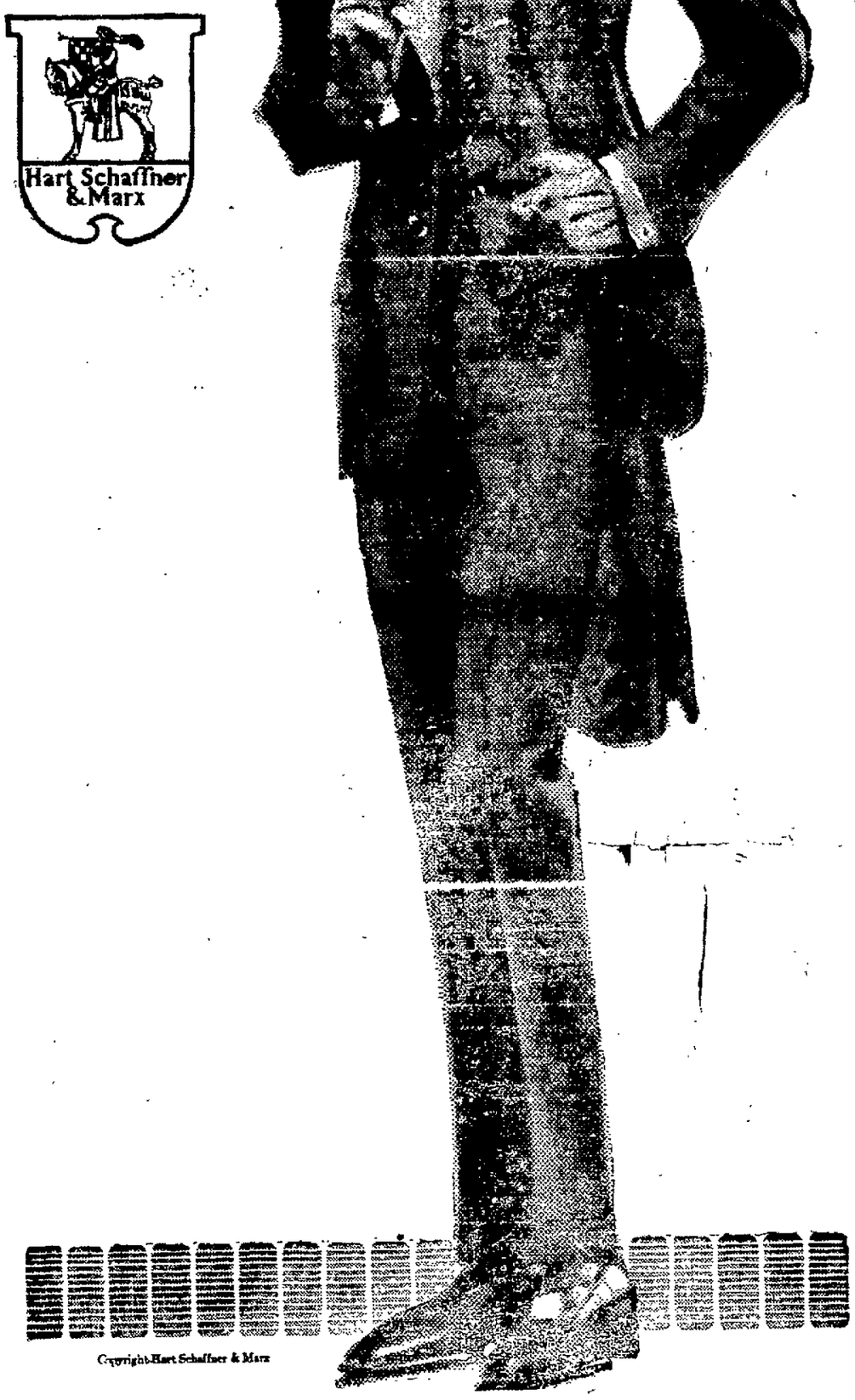
Miss Orpha Oakley spent Friday afternoon with her friend, Miss Orpha Bishop.

Mrs. J. Trowbridge has been employed for the past two weeks by Mrs. Spencer Traver.

Those who visited at Mrs. William Oakley's last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Davis, Mrs. C. Krum, Miss Ethel Krum and Fred J. Brown.

Fair Street Reformed Church Fair.

The fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 2 and 3. The fair will consist of a number of booths, including a fancy booth, apron booth and a candy booth, where various kinds of home made candy for which the ladies of this booth are famous, may be obtained. There will also be a fish pond for the amusement of children. On Tuesday evening a turkey dinner will be served from 5 to 8. An orchestra will furnish music. On Wednesday evening a chicken salad supper will be served.



Varsity Fifty Five

by Hart Schaffner & Marx

The stylish suit for young men

THIS is the newest note in young men's clothes; the most popular of all suit designs. Pay about $20; you'll get the utmost of satisfaction at that price.

Many variations of this design; good values at $16.50 to $35.

S. Cohen's Sons

Manhattan Shirts
Columbia Shirts

Regal Shoes
Banister Shoes

Stetson Hats
Mark Cross Gloves

Imitating Father.

"Why didn't you stay and play with your little sister, as I told you to?"

"I did."

"Willie, how can you say that? You went away and played with the boys."

"I know. We were playing house, an' I was the husband, an' I was just staying out late the way pa does."—Detroit Free Press.

Unmasculine.

Tommy had a profound contempt for the little boy next door, who threw a ball like a girl, seldom had on any but a clean shirt, and who generally wore gloves.

"Do you know why he's a sissy?" asked Tommy of his aunt. "It's 'cause he looks just like his mother, and that shows he's got girl blood in him."—Harper's Magazine.

First Line of Defense.

"Pa, what is the first line of defense?"

"That depends on the circumstances, son. If this country were at war the first line of defense would be the navy. When a man's married it's usually the telephone line, by which he tries to square himself before he comes home."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Taking No Chances.

The manager of a vaudeville theater in Boston wired a team who had been out of work for six months as follows: "What is your lowest salary for next week here?"

Half an hour later he received a reply.

"We're coming," was all it said.—New York World.

Good News from Our Busy Tailor Made Suit Department

SERVICE—SATISFACTION are the lines this department is built on—and all we hear is satisfaction. Customers tell us every day they are more than pleased with our made to order suits. They all know if it is made or comes from G. A. Hart & Co. it must be right.

We are getting busier every day and adding more help to turn out the work. So do not delay having your suit made. Prices from $20.00 to $35.00 including material.

Special Sale of Holiday Turkish Towels at 39c

This will be a grand surprise to our trade. Many were disappointed some time ago, so now we offer in the face of a rising cotton market these wonderful big all over Jacquard, colored borders and stripe designs in Turkish Towels, at considerable less than regular. Some are slightly soiled. No, they are not seconds. Special, each 39c

Wool and Down Comfortables

Beautiful Wool Comfortables, made from odorless wool, covered in fine sateen, silks and satins. Prices ..... $5.50 to $11.50

Exquisite Down Comfortable, light weight and warm, covered in satin and silk. Prices ..... $8.00 to $12.00

WASHABLE CHEVRETTE GLOVES--BACMO MAKE

They wash perfectly and save the expense and bother of glove cleaning
Wash and dry them any way
$1.50 pair

Outing Flannel Gowns

Made of best outing and plain and stripes, silk frog trimmed, V and high neck .... 85c to $1.50

House Dresses

The famous "Dix Dresses." Percale and Gingham house dresses, plain and stripes. Prices ..... $1.00 to $3.00

G. A. HART and CO.
KINGSTON, N.Y.

Suits To Your Measure

$25.00

LINED WITH SILK

A. KUNST

Merchant Tailor

65 BROADWAY, DOWNTOWN

New 5, 10 and 25c Store

will be opened at

9 A. M., Thursday, October 28th

642 BROADWAY 642

SPECIALS FOR OPENING DAY ONLY!

10c Specials

Gray Enamelware.
10-qt. Water Pails.
10, 12, 14-qt. Dish Pans.
1½ and 2-qt. Tea and Coffee Pots.
6, 8, 10-qt. Preserving Kettles.
6, 8-qt. Sauce Pans.
4 6-qt. Covered Berlin Kettles.

25c Specials

Men's Fleeced Lined Shirts.
Men's Fleeced Lined Drawers.
Men's 50c Neckwear.
Ladies' Outing Flannel Petticoats.
Ladies' Outing Flannel Nightgowns.
Ladies' Muslin Embroidered Nightgowns.
Ladies' Embroidered Corset Covers.

S. BAKER & SON

HURRIED WEDDINGS ARE THE FASHION

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, Oct. 27.—A newspaper edited and published in some inexplicable manner by the British soldiers in the trenches has the following society note concerning the recent wedding of a young officer:

"Twenty-four hours after the ceremony the bridegroom left for Boulogne by the famous 'one o'clock special' from Victoria Station, and before midnight he was cosily installed in the "Carlton' dug-out, pelted with something far hotter than confetti or old shoes. His bride went back to her mother's and dreamed of the time when he'd come again—unannounced as good fortune is, and equally hard to recognize.

"We're eating her cake here, and wearing the mufflers her bridesmaids gave us. Meanwhile the colonel is writing a letter of thanks and promising to keep an eye upon young D——— for a day or two, until his head comes down out of the clouds, and the sniper becomes a real institution to him again."

Weddings in a hurry are now the fashion in Britain, and honeymoons, far from being a real "moon" in length, are often not even a day. Better be a wife five minutes, one bride is quoted as saying, than an old maid all your life. Another woman was heard to remark: "Thank God, he was my husband for a fortnight before he was shot. Now he can claim me in heaven."

The other day a Glasgow man received a summons on an hour's notice to attend the wedding of one of his soldier friends. The intrepid son of Mars had arrived unexpectedly and astonished his own particular corner of the world by announcing that he intended to be wedded and away in thirty-six hours. The best man was afterward to assert that the excitement of arranging and carrying through ceremonies at the registrar's, before the sheriff in the church, in addition to the lunch, the speeches, a subsequent visit to a theater, and a send-off at the station, all within the time limit, had made a confirmed bachelor of him.

A bluejacket on one of the Harwich destroyers made a strong bid for the matrimonial speed record. He could only get two hours' leave of absence from his ship, but he used it well. His fiancee and friends met him directly after he reached the shore, and they drove in a motor car to Ramsey Church, a good three miles. There the wedding was performed and the newly married couple drove back to Harwick to have a "top speed" wedding breakfast.

The witty Lady Randolph Churchill says the nearest approach she knows to a marriage made in Heaven was the case of the aviator who flew over from Dunkirk recently, married his bride, and then flew back again.

Romance surrounds almost all the war weddings. The story of how a farmer's son, Sergeant Crees, of the North Somerset Yeomanry, wooed and won a peer's niece for a bride reads more like a figment of the novelist's brain than an actual occurrence.

The gallant sergeant came scathless through a lot of the stiffest fighting, but the day arrived when he found himself among the "casualties," in Rouen Hospital. Thence he was invalided home and sent to the V. A. D. Hospital at Oakley Manor, Shrewsbury. The sister second in command here was Miss Jackson, who belongs to a wealthy Shropshire family, and whose father fought and died for his country in the South African War. Lord Hatherton, of Teddesley Park, Staffordshire, is her uncle, and she has no end of aristocratic relations, all of which however, did not prevent her devoting herself to nursing the wounded soldiers. Thanks to her care and devotion, Sergeant Crees recovered from a serious operation, and a warm attachment sprang up between nurse and patient, which led to their engagement and ultimate marriage.

Two members of the medical profession were recently made as one on the high seas. They were Dr. Percy Wallace (First British Field Hospital to Serbia) and Miss Dora Woolcock, of the Wounded Allies Field Unit to Montenegro. It was when they arrived at Salonica that Dr. Wallace and Miss Woolcock decided to marry. She was bound for Montenegro, he for Serbia. They found that the wedding could only be performed after a three weeks' residence, unless the marriage could take place on a British ship outside the three-mile limit. Accordingly, a ship was chartered, and three miles from land the marriage service was read by the vicar of Buxton. Claude Askew, the novelist, gave the bride away.

CLINTONDALE.

Clintondale, Oct. 27.—Werner Pasberg has purchased the horse of Rev. Frank A. Hawley, Mr. Hawley having purchased a new automobile.

John W. Relyea and family have moved to Middletown and will open a garage there.

Miss Maresha Mount, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell H. Mount, who has been seriously ill the past week, is slowing recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith from Lyonsville, Ulster county, visited with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Terwilliger and Mrs. Martha Roosa the past week.

The subject for the coming Sunday morning service in the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene will be "The Hidden Life." In the evening Mrs. Clemme E. White, superintendent of the West Side Gospel Mission, New York city, will speak. Mrs. Wells, of the same city, will sing. On Friday night the regular monthly missionary prayer meeting will be held. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Mrs. Emily Lockwood is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Decker.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tabor are entertaining Mrs. Tabor's sister.

Nathan Ackhart is giving his residence a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Frank Graham of Clinton Corners visited Mrs. Lewis E. Covert the past week.

Walter C. Bernard is in Kingston, serving on jury this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Frank A. Hawley at the Modena parsonage on Friday afternoon, October 29.

Mrs. Caroline Van Nosdall of Walden visited with friends in town last week.

Amy Schoonmaker of Clinton Corners, Dutchess county, is visiting old friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Young of Monroe visited with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Thomas Sunday.

Mrs. Susan R. Lawrence and Frank Lawrence are visiting with Mrs. Lawrence's daughter, Mrs. Francis Robinson, at Woodcliff, N. J.

Mrs. Mitchell of Poughkeepsie is visiting Mrs. Wendell Mount.

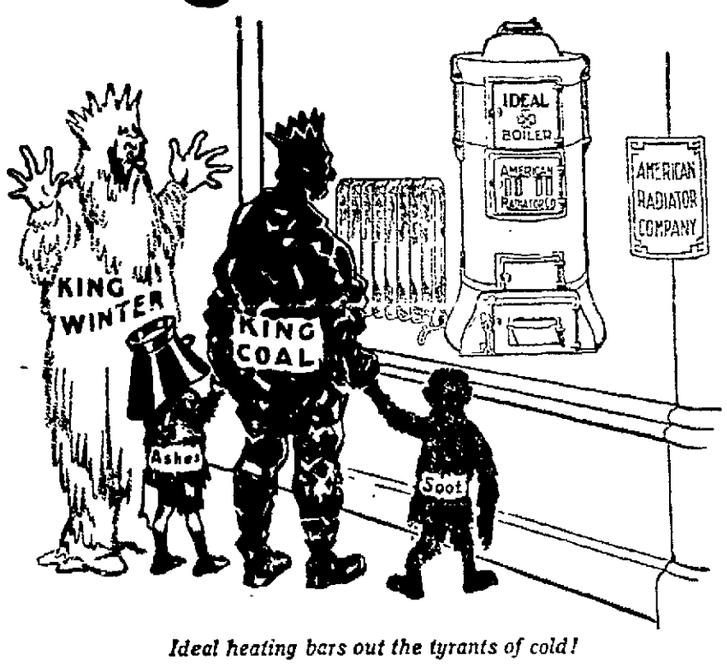
Miss Minnie Gerald of Gardiner is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Hasbrouck Ellis is visiting friends in Newark, N. J., and New York city this week.

Mrs. Smith and daughter, who have been spending the summer with Misses Lydia and Emma Conant, have returned to the city.

Make Winter Kings surrender

Old enemies of mankind, like King Winter and King Coal, with their troublesome broods that have made war on housewives for many centuries, are fast surrendering to modern scientific methods. Due to the proved, wonderful merits of ideal heating, we are enjoying larger sales than ever before, despite general business conditions and lessened building operations. We deliver genuine comfort and a big-paying investment in every outfit of



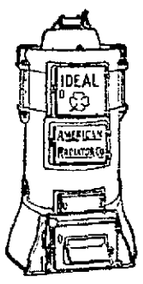
Ideal heating bars out the tyrants of cold!

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Don't put it off another winter but join at once the great army of housekeepers that we have freed forever from the old tyrants of drafty, uneven heating, the endless dirt and drudgery of old-fashioned heating. No rekindling the fire all season. Automatically controlled to offset any weather. No more fuel burned than needed to exactly heat rooms to the desired temperature—*no fuel waste.* In the burning of coal certain rich, volatile gases will yield a great volume of heat if not allowed to pass off unconsumed because of lack of mixing with the proper amount of air.

The fire surfaces and flues in IDEAL Boilers are so arranged that they bring in the exact amount of air required for completely burning these rich heating gases as fast as freed from the coal—and *smokelessly.* There can be no "undigested" coal. Every known improvement and many exclusive features make IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators the most efficient and economical in the world, yet our enormous sales enables us to put the price within reach of all—no more than asked for inferior product. ***Accept no substitute.*** Best investment you ever made!

A No. 4121 IDEAL Boiler and 420 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $190 were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.



IDEAL Boilers have large fuel pots in which the air and coal gases thoroughly mix as in a modern gas or oil mantle or burner, thus extracting every bit of the heat from the fuel. Easier to run than a stove.

Whether you have the heating of a school, church, store, office, shop, public building, flat, farm or city house or cottage, don't delay investigating this dividend-paying, *permanent* investment of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators with their marked fuel savings, absence of repairs, health and fire protection, cleanliness and great durability. Defeat the tyrants of old-fashioned heating by asking, phoning or writing for *free* book: "Ideal Heating"—full of money-saving heating facts you ought to know. Send NOW. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

Another great labor-saver—stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at $150

You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement or side room; works through an iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligation to buy.

Sold by all dealers.
No exclusive agents.

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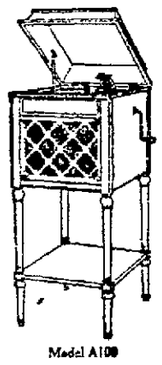
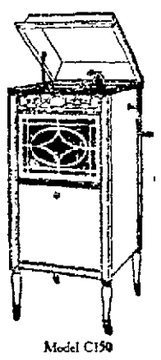
Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Worcester, Los Angeles, Toronto, Brantford, (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

THE NEW EDISON
DIAMOND DISC
PHONOGRAPHS

These new Edison Phonographs are in every sense of the term REAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, designed by Mr. Edison, and built to laboratory standards prescribed by him. The discerning lover of music will buy an instrument that reproduces Music, vocal and instrumental, exactly as originally rendered, without any mechanical or falsetto tone. This these New Edisons will do, and you are invited to be the judge of the quality of music.

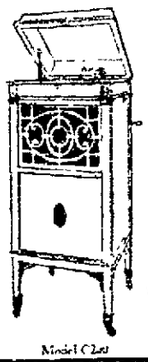


Model A100



Model C150

The superiority of these Edison instruments is readily conceded by all who have heard them. They are a revelation to music-loving people. You are cordially invited to hear them at our store without obligation to purchase.



Model C150

We welcome you, as a lover of music, to enjoy hearing Mr. Edison's wonderful MASTERPIECE in musical reproduction. Pre-eminently the instrument for the music-loving home.

COME HEAR THE EDISON DIAMOND DISC

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
STOCK-CORDTS INC.
KINGSTON, N.Y.

CITY ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual city election in and for the city of Kingston, at which are to be elected the following, namely:

A Mayor in place of Palmer Canfield, Jr.
An Alderman-at-Large, (new office created).
An Alderman for the First Ward in the place of Wright J. Smith.
An Alderman for the Second Ward in the place of Robert McKittrick.
An Alderman for the Third Ward in the place of George Schick.
An Alderman for the Fourth Ward in the place of Jacob Schilp.
An Alderman for the Fifth Ward in the place of George A. Leverich.
An Alderman for the Sixth Ward in the place of Joseph Mitchell.
An Alderman for the Seventh Ward in place of George C. Kirchner.
An Alderman in the Eighth Ward in place of William Meullough.
An Alderman for the Ninth Ward in place of William Moyle.
An Alderman for the Tenth Ward in place of Jacob F. Myers.
An Alderman for the Eleventh Ward in place of W. H. Connelly.
An Alderman for the Twelfth Ward in place of William B. Martin.
An Alderman for the Thirteenth Ward in place of Henry Jenks.
A Supervisor for the First Ward in place of Charles A. Scheinerhorn.
A Supervisor for the Second Ward in place of Tjerck J. Rifenbary.
A Supervisor for the Third Ward in place of William H. Kolts.
A Supervisor for the Fourth Ward in place of Frederick Wiedemann.
A Supervisor for the Fifth Ward in place of Sherwood Wells.
A Supervisor for the Sixth Ward in place of John J. Casala.
A Supervisor for the Seventh Ward in place of Frank P. Quigley.
A Supervisor for the Eighth Ward in the place of Arthur Rice.
A Supervisor for the Ninth Ward in place of A. W. Thompson.
A Supervisor for the Tenth Ward in place of John A. Nork.
A Supervisor for the Eleventh Ward in place of Edgar T. Shultis.
A Supervisor for the Twelfth Ward in place of John Hein, Jr.
A Supervisor for the Thirteenth Ward in place of George Schick.

All of whose terms of office will expire on the 31st day of December, 1915, midnight.

Will be held in the said city of Kingston, on Tuesday, November 2, 1915, at the several polling places designated by the common council.

Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

Dated, October 18, 1915.

PALMER CANFIELD, JR., Mayor.

JOHN T. CUMMINGS, City Clerk.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SEPT. 12, 1915.

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:

Rondout Sta., *6:25 a. m., †2:18 p. m.

Union Sta. *7:00 a. m., †2:40 p. m.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Sta., †11:35 a. m., s5:30, †7:25 p. m.

Rondout Sta., †11:55 a. m., s5:45, †7:45 p. m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent.

POULTRY and EGGS

CATARRH OF FOWLS.

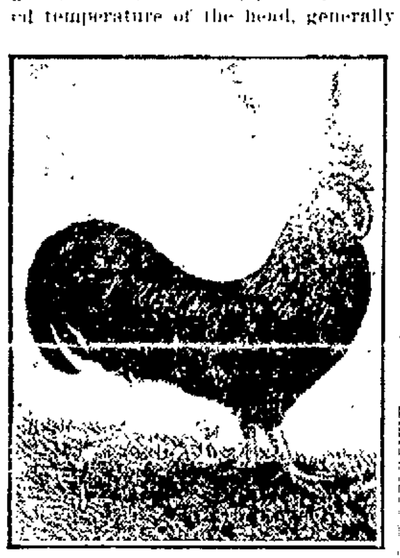
Medical Treatment For the Contagious Form of Roup.

The affections of fowls that give the poultry raiser most concern, especially during the fall and winter are those showing catarrhal manifestations in the head. Two kinds of catarrh may be recognized, the simple form of common cold and the contagious form, also known as roup. The latter is distinguished from another disease sometimes called roup, but more properly designated diphtheria because of its characteristic membranous exudate in the mouth.

Contagious catarrh, or roup, is an infectious disease of great economic importance because of its wide distribution and the usual severity of its attack. Briefly stated, its symptoms are a sudden and severe cold, with increased temperature of the head, generally diarrhea and extreme debility. In very acute cases death may ensue within a few days after the bird is observed to be sick. Usually the bad cases linger for a week or more and show progressively increasing symptoms. The secretions instead of remaining fluid, as in simple catarrh, become thick, purulent or cheesy and may obstruct the nasal passages, causing the mouth to be kept open to facilitate breathing. The inflammation may extend to the eye, and the resulting secretion accumulates, [illegible] occasionally forcing the eyeball from its socket. The fowl becomes emaciated, sleepy and unconscious, strength is soon exhausted, and death follows. Milder cases may assume a more chronic form, symptoms being apparent up to six weeks or longer, when recovery may follow, or fowls may be more or less sick for several years, acute attacks developing when the vitality is lowered as a result of cold and dampness or other unfavorable conditions. It is these chronic cases that serve as carriers of infection and furnish the source of new outbreaks.

Roup spreads rapidly through a flock, affecting a large percentage of the birds and causing the death of a variable proportion, according to the virulence of the contagion. Young birds are especially susceptible, the mortality reaching 95 per cent at times. Adult birds frequently recover.

Medical treatment may be undertaken with good chances of success. One of the best methods is to plunge the fowl's head into a vessel containing a 2 per cent solution of permanganate of potash and hold it there for half a minute. By this method the lining membrane of the nostrils and mouth is thoroughly bathed by the solution. Previous to the above treatment, any secretions which have dried over the nasal openings should be removed. Affected eyes will respond rapidly to argyrol in 15 per cent solution. One or two drops should be placed in each eye twice daily. At the beginning of an outbreak the entire flock should be given epsom salts in the proportion of a third teaspoonful to each adult bird. A convenient way of administration [illegible] use the solution in mixing a mash.



Introduced to America direct from its home in Italy about the middle of the last century, the Brown Leghorn soon became most popular and is still the idol of a great host of breeders. The plumage color is a mixture of glossy black, red and brown, a combination which is rich and beautiful. The Brown Leghorn is also profitable in a commercial way, as the females are great producers of large white eggs. The cock pictured is a Brown Leghorn.

Poultry In Winter.

Every chick that starts on the winter campaign is entitled to a good start, says the Kansas Farmer. To have a good start it should be free from lice. At times the chicken can keep itself free from lice when it has the proper environs and the right kind of dusting material. At other times it must be helped by the owner to get rid of these pests. This can be done by dusting the chicken with insect powder. After the chicken is in proper condition the building where it is to pass the winter should be in proper condition before it occupies it. The house should be clean and sanitary, free from lice and mites, well protected from cold weather and especially free from all drafts. With the chickens and the house in good condition to start with, there should be comparatively little work to keep them in the same condition all winter. This would mean lots of eggs at the time that eggs are worth the most money.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Chapter 468 of the Laws of 1915 and a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on the tenth day of September, 1915, notice is hereby given that the Revised Constitution adopted by such Convention, of which the following is a copy, will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon at the general election to be held, on the second day of November, 1915, in the following manner, that is to say:

The submission shall be in three separate propositions, as follows:

"QUESTION NO. 1

Revised Constitution

Shall all of the Revised Constitution submitted by the Constitutional Convention not included in Questions 2 and 3 be approved?

QUESTION NO. 2

Legislative Apportionment

Shall the Proposed Amendments submitted by the Constitutional Convention to Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article III relating to legislative apportionment be approved?

QUESTION NO. 3

Taxation

Shall the new Article X submitted by the Constitutional Convention relating to taxation be approved?"

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old constitution, to be omitted.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. No member of this state shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Section 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this state to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

Section 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Section 5. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Section 6. [No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (e] *Except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep with the consent of congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature* [)], *no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury*[, and]. *Any person may, however, in the manner prescribed by law after examination or commitment by a magistrate, waive indictment and trial by jury on a charge* [illegible] *years imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor, all subsequent proceedings being had by information before a superior court of criminal jurisdiction or a judge or justice thereof.* [i]In any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions[.], *and in any criminal case shall have the right to at least one appeal.* No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; *nor be denied the equal protection of the laws;* nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment permits a person charged with a crime now requiring prosecution by indictment to waive indictment and trial by jury when the punishment does not exceed five years imprisonment. At present a person so charged, though willing to plead guilty, must wait in jail or be held on bail in many instances several months before entering such plea until a grand jury is in session. This section as amended also insures at least one appeal in every criminal case, a right which is not now secure with respect to lesser offenses of a criminal nature. The provision securing to every person the equal protection of the laws conforms to the check on the legislature now imposed by the federal constitution.

Section 7. (a) When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained [by a jury, or] by the supreme court [with or] without a jury, but not with a referee, or by *one or more supreme court commissioners or, within the third and fourth judicial departments and such part of the second judicial department not within the city of New York by* not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. *Where the proceedings are instituted by a civil division of the state, compensation shall be paid at* [illegible] *such taking, unless the supreme court, after hearing, because of public necessity shall otherwise direct.*

(b) Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited.

(c) General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of *swamp or* agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes[,] *dikes* upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions *and with*[,] *on making* just compensation, *which shall be assessed against the property benefited thereby.* [but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.]

(d) The legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets, provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites on such park, public place, highway or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, public place, highway or street as is needed therefor the remainder may be sold or leased. *The legislature may also authorize cities, for the establishment of a uniform system of streets, to take real property within an abandoned street or highway and to sell and lease it.*

ABSTRACT.—The provision allowing supreme court commissioners, whose office is created under section eight of article eight, to determine the compensation where private property is taken for a public use is to expedite the disposal of claims therefor and to have such matters decided by officers whose special duty it is to handle such matters. The provision does not apply to claims against the state, which are decided by the court of claims. The provision requiring a civil division to pay for property before taking it eliminates an abuse whereby, in some instances, an owner has not received pay for his land until years after he was deprived of its use. Swamp lands cannot be considered as agricultural lands. Their drainage is desirable and is permitted by this amendment. The provision requiring lands benefited by the construction of a drain to stand the expense thereof is to facilitate improvements heretofore prevented by judicial decisions denying the right to assess such benefits. The final sentence of the section is to effectuate proper street regulation and improvement, where streets or highways are abandoned, the lands lying idle and an eye-sore and it is impossible to discover the owners.

Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Section 9. No law shall be passed abridging the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this state; and the legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

Section 10. The people of this state, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

Section 11. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished, saving however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

Section 12. All lands within this state are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

Section 13. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

Section 14. All fines, quarter sales, or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

Section 15. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this state, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid[,] unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the legislature. *The peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda nation, the peacemakers' courts and surrogates' courts of the Seneca nation and all other agencies of the Indian tribes and nations in so far as they exercise judicial functions are hereby abolished, and their jurisdiction shall rest in the courts of the state. All actions and proceedings now pending in such courts and agencies of the Indian nations and tribes shall be transferred for determination to the proper courts of the state. Except as otherwise provided by the* [illegible] *treaties and laws of the United States, all general laws of the state, now or hereafter in force, shall apply to all Indians within the state. The legislature shall provide for the preservation of the judicial records of the Indian tribes and nations.*

ABSTRACT.—This amendment is designed to secure greater uniformity in the laws governing Indians, to extend to them the protection of state laws and courts, and define their rights under such laws. It abolishes the Indian courts therein named and vests their jurisdiction in the state courts, restoring to the state its jurisdiction over marriage and divorce heretofore conferred on two reservations only, and makes all general laws of the state applicable to Indians unless by the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States or treaties of this state other provisions are made.

Section 16. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of [the said] *such* colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the congress of [the said] *such* colony, and of the convention of the state of New York, in force on the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the legislature of this state as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this constitution, are hereby abrogated.

Section 17. All grants of land within this state, made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this constitution shall affect any grants of land within this state, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this state, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the state, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

Section 18. *Except in the cases provided for in the next section,* [T]*t*he right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death [,] shall never be abrogated [ ] and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment, comprising the new matter beginning with "Except," is merely to make the section consistent with the next section (§ 19).

Section 19. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health or safety of employees, or for the payment, either by employers, or by employers and employees or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for *injuries to or occupational diseases of* employees or for death of employees resulting from such *injuries or diseases* without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty; or for the adjustment, determination and settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation, or [to provide] *providing* that the right [of] *to* such compensation, and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies for *such* injuries *or diseases or death*, [to employees or for death resulting from such injuries; or to provide that the amount of such compensation for death shall not exceed a fixed or determinable sum, provided that] *But* all moneys paid by an employer [to] his employees or their legal representatives[,] by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be [held to be] *deemed* [a proper charge in] *a part of* the cost of operating the business of the employer.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment allows the legislature to pass a workman's compensation law for occupational diseases. It permits compensation to the workman for such disease or to his dependents, if death results therefrom.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the state, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Section 2. No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

Section 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any alms-house, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

Section 4. Laws shall be made for *the regulation of elections and for* ascertaining[,] by proper proofs[,] the [citizens] *electors* who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established[,] and for [the] *their annual* registration [of voters;], which [registration] shall be completed at least [ten] *fifteen* days before each *general* election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having five thousand inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding *federal or state census or enumeration* [of inhabitants, voters], *electors* shall be registered upon personal application only. *Laws may be made providing for special registration therein on personal application before such boards or officers as the legislature shall designate, on a day or days not more than five months prior to the day of election, of such electors as shall then declare under oath that they are engaged in a regular vocation or occupation which will occasion their absence from the county during each of the regular days of registration. Such laws shall require electors so specially registered to establish, on the first regular day of registration, their continued right to vote in the election district for which they were registered but shall not require further personal appearance* [; but voters] *Electors* not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of [voters] *electors.*

ABSTRACT.—It has been claimed that an annual registration for general election, when revised for a special election, must be so revised at least ten days before the special election. The amendment clears up ambiguity on this subject and confirms the practice under statutes in force for the last twenty years. The increase to fifteen days between registration and election is to afford added time for checking and verifying the lists. The amendment also allows the enactment of laws to provide that a voter residing in a city or large village, where personal registration prevails, may register specially with designated officers within a period of several months before the regular days of registration, if his vocation or occupation will take him out of the county on those days. The voters chiefly affected will be federal employees at Washington, railroad men who operate trains, and commercial travellers, although the amendment is not confined in effect to those classes. The amendment provides that the federal census shall also be used in determining whether a city or village has over five thousand population.

Section 5. All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Section 6. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering [voters] *electors*, or of distributing ballots at the polls to [voters] *electors*, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of [said] *such* parties respectively, as the legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town meetings[,] or to village elections.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in the senate and assembly.

Section 2. The senate shall consist of fifty members except as hereinafter provided. [The senators elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall hold their offices for three years and their successors] *They* shall be chosen for two years. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, who shall be chosen for one year.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment simply eliminates the obsolete matter inclosed with brackets.

Section 3. The state shall be divided into fifty districts to be called senate districts, each of [whom] *which* shall choose one senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to fifty, inclusive.

[District number one shall consist:—(and then follows the description of the senate districts as created by the constitution of 1894, beginning with district number one and ending with district number fifty. Such division of the state into senate districts is not restated here, in full, because it has already been superseded by the act of the legislature, chapter 727 of the laws of 1907, creating the present senate districts, which are not affected by this proposed constitution. The alteration of existing districts is left to the legislature of 1916.)]

The senate districts shall remain as at present constituted until altered as hereinafter provided.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment simply eliminates the obsolete division of the state into senate districts, explained by the note enclosed within the above brackets, and continues the present senate districts, as fixed by the legislature in 1907, until the alteration to be made by the legislature in 1916.

Section 4. [An enumeration of the inhabitants of the state shall be taken under the direction of the secretary of state during the months of May and June in the year one thousand nine hundred and five and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration.]

Such senate districts shall be so altered by the legislature at the first regular session after the return of and based upon the state enumeration taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and shall remain unaltered until altered as hereinafter provided. At the regular session of the legislature in the year after the tabulation of each federal census the senate districts shall be altered by the legislature. Senate districts altered as herein provided shall remain unaltered until the time herein appointed for another alteration. Provided, however, that if a federal census shall not be available for any such alteration the same shall be based upon any enumeration of the inhabitants of the state, excluding aliens, and the legislature shall provide for such an enumeration for that purpose. In making such alterations the legislature shall so provide that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable [and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration] and shall, at all times, consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two, or more, senate districts wholly in such county.

No town and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make [said] *such* districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as [now] organized *on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five*, which are adjoining counties or which are separated only by public waters shall have more than one-half of all the senators. The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty and the senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment[,] shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator[,] or senators, such additional senator[,] or senators[,] shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment substitutes the federal census for the state enumeration as the basis for fixing the boundaries of senate districts at the decennial alteration thereof, unless the tabulation of the federal census does not furnish the necessary information. The state enumeration, which costs about one-half million dollars every ten years, is therefore eliminated, except when, as above stated, the tabulation of the federal census shall not afford the requisite information. The only change necessary, in the usual tabulation of the federal census, is to have it show the population of city blocks, excluding aliens. It therefore may be assumed that the state enumeration is eliminated. Under the amendment, the first alteration of senate districts is to be made by the legislature in 1916, upon the state enumeration of 1915. The succeeding alterations are to be made in the year following the tabulation of each federal census, beginning with the census of 1920. The reference, in italics, to the first day of January, 1895, is to preserve the existing restriction by which the counties of New York, Kings and Bronx may not elect more than one-half of the state senators.

Section 5. The members of the assembly shall be chosen by single districts and shall be apportioned by the legislature at the first regular session after the return of [every] *the state* enumeration *taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen* among the several counties of the state [as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens] *At the regular session of the legislature in each year in which senate districts shall be altered such members of the assembly shall again be apportioned by the legislature. Apportionments of members of assembly shall remain unaltered until the time herein appointed for another apportionment thereof. Every apportionment of members among the several counties of the state shall be as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens.*

Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. [But the legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.]

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the state, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment which shall be made as follows: one member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. [Until after the next enumeration, members of the assembly shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: (enumerates, at length, the number of members apportioned by the constitution of 1894. Such apportionment is not re-stated here because it has already been superseded by the apportionment by legislative enactment under chapter 727 of the laws of 1907, which is still in force and not affected by this revised constitution. Reapportionment is left to the legislature of 1916.)]

In any county entitled to more than one member, the board of supervisors[,] *or if there be none, the board or body exercising similar functions,* and in any city embracing an entire county, *or more than one county,* and having no board of supervisors, *the members elected from each county to the board of aldermen* [the common council] or if there be none, the body *most nearly* exercising the powers of a *board of aldermen* [common council] shall assemble on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand [eight hundred and ninety-five] *nine hundred and sixteen*, and at such *other* times as the legislature *thereafter* making an apportionment, *as hereinafter provided*, shall prescribe, and divide [such counties] *each county* into assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the secretary of state and of the clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of the inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the last preceding *state* enumeration, *or if no state enumeration shall have been taken within a period of five years prior to such apportionment, then according to the preceding federal census;* and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until another [enumeration] *federal census* shall be made. [as herein provided; but said division of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings to be made on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall be made by the common council of the said city and the board of supervisors of said county, assembled in joint session.] In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any district[s] contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same senate district[,] than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which[,] from their location may be included in either of two *assembly* districts[,] shall be so placed as to make [said] *such assembly* districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. But in the division of cities *except cities of the first class* under the first apportionment, regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts according to the state enumeration of one thousand [eight] *nine* hundred and [ninety-two] *fifteen*, so far as may be, instead of blocks. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division at any time[,] of counties and towns[,] and the erection of new *counties and* towns by the legislature.

Assembly districts as at present constituted shall remain unaltered until altered as herein provided.

An apportionment by the legislature[,] or other body[,] shall be subject to review by the supreme court[,] at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment[,] shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and [if [said] *such* court be not in session it shall convene [illegible]

ABSTRACT.—The changes effected by this amendment are to make the apportionment of members of assembly conform to the changed conditions under which senate districts are to be altered, after each federal census, under the provisions of section 4. The existing apportionment and the assembly districts as now constituted are continued until the next apportionment of assemblymen and alteration of assembly districts, which are to be made in 1916. In conformity with the home rule principle, as applied to counties, the amendment also provides that in any city embracing an entire county, or more than one county (meaning New York city), and having no board of supervisors, the members elected *from* any such county to the board of aldermen shall fix the boundaries of assembly districts within the county. At present, the members of such board elected from the county of Richmond, for instance, have a voice in fixing the assembly districts in Queens county.

Section [9] *6.* The elections of senators and members of assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the legislature.

[§ 7. No member of the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state, or the senate of the United States, from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.]

ABSTRACT.—The actual working of the section above eliminated has been to exclude from the public service many persons having exceptional qualifications for particular offices. The section has never hindered the appointment of senators and assemblymen to offices not filled by the governor, governor and senate and legislature, nor to any office whatever after their legislative terms have expired. The effect of the elimination of the section is to make senators and assemblymen equally eligible with other citizens for any public office.

Section [Art. 10 § 6] *7.* The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

Section [6] *8.* Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of [one] *two* thousand *five* hundred dollars. The members of [either] *each* house shall also receive [the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel] *the railroad fare actually paid* in going to and returning from their place of meeting[, once in each session] on the most usual route, *but not oftener than once each week during any session of the legislature. Such railroad fare shall be repaid only on the verified voucher of the member entitled thereto after audit by the comptroller.* Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment increases to $2,500 per annum the salaries of senators and assemblymen. It also allows them their actual railroad fare, between their homes and Albany, each way once a week during any session in place of ten cents a mile once during a session. The salary at the present time is not really equal because of the difference in distance from Albany of the residences of the members. Failure to pay his railroad fare puts a premium upon staying home to save the expense, if a member lives far from Albany. The present salary of $1,500 was fixed forty years ago. The inadequacy of this sum for meeting the increased cost of living tends to exclude from the legislature many competent and worthy citizens, whose services are sought to be secured by the amendment.

Section [10.] *9.* A majority of *the members elected to* each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings[,] and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members[;] *and* shall choose its own officers[;], [and the] *The* senate shall choose a temporary president. *The assembly shall choose a speaker* [to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall refuse to act as president or shall act as governor]. *If the lieutenant-governor become governor, the temporary president shall become lieutenant-governor for the remainder of the term. If the lieutenant-governor be impeached or be unable to discharge the duties of the office or be acting governor, the temporary president shall act as lieutenant-governor during such impeachment or inability or while the lieutenant-governor is acting governor. If the lieutenant-governor refuse to act as president or be absent from the chair, the temporary president shall preside. If the speaker of the assembly be unable to perform the duties of the office or be acting governor, the assembly may choose a temporary speaker who shall act as speaker during such inability or while the speaker is acting governor or until a speaker is chosen.*

ABSTRACT.—The amendment adds the speaker of the assembly to the list of constitutional officers, provides for a temporary speaker and defines the circumstances under which the temporary president of the senate becomes or acts as lieutenant-governor. Events in the year 1913 disclosed the necessity of greater certainty in regard to the status of the temporary president of the senate during a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor or his inability to act.

Section 10. The legislature of its own motion, in the manner to be provided by joint rule which shall continue in force until abrogated or amended by both the senate and the assembly, may convene to take action in the matter of removal of a judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court. The assembly of its own motion, in the manner to be provided by rule which shall continue in force until abrogated or amended by the assembly, may convene for the purposes of impeachment. At a meeting under this section no subject shall be acted upon except that for which the meeting is herein authorized to be held.

ABSTRACT.—The legislature now has the power to remove judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court. The assembly now has the power to institute impeachment proceedings. No specific grant of power is given at present either to the legislature as a whole, or the assembly as a separate body, to convene specially for such purpose during a legislative recess or otherwise. The foregoing amendment is to rectify that situation.

Section [8.] *11.* [No person shall be eligible to the legislature, who at the time of his election is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government. And] [if] *If* any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

ABSTRACT.—The elimination of the first sentence confers on federal and city employees the right, enjoyed by other citizens, to become members of the legislature. The second sentence is retained, however, to the effect that a person who becomes a member of the legislature may not hold such office after accepting an office under the federal government or a city.

Section [11.] *12.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings[,] *and a record of its debates* and *promptly* publish the same [from day to day, except such parts as may] require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

ABSTRACT.—At present each house of the legislature keeps a journal, and after the lapse of a year and upwards the same is published, but neither house keeps or publishes a record of its debates. The purpose of the amendment is to give immediate and full publicity to all proceedings of the legislature, to make the reasons for action by the legislature matters of public record, to restore the art of debate to the legislature and to make it more of an avenue to preferment for able young men.

Section [12.] *13.* For any speech or debate in either house of the legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section [13.] *14.* Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Section [14.] *15.* The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Section [15.] *16.* No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage[, unless the governor, or the acting governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the state; nor shall any]. *No bill shall be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the legislature*[; and upon]. *Immediately after* the last reading of a bill[, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and] the question upon its final passage shall be taken [immediately thereafter,] and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

ABSTRACT.—The above section is changed so as to forbid the legislature hereafter to pass any bill until the lapse of three days after the last amendment and a reprint of the bill, thus removing an exception by which a bill may now be passed in less time if the governor so recommends. This change insures at least three days' scrutiny, by the legislature and the public, of every bill in final printed form before it is passed, without any exception. The latter part of the section is changed so as to remove the prohibition against amendment of a bill during the general debate on the question of its final passage. The prohibition has never been effective, because a motion to recommit, amend and report forthwith as amended is manifestly proper notwithstanding the present language. The proposed change restores in substance the provisions of the constitution of 1846, conforms to actual practice during the last sixty-nine years and simplifies and expedites procedure.

Section [16.] *17.* No private or local bill, which may be passed by the legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section [17.] *18.* No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of [said] *such* act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

Section [18] *19.* The legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons[.];

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or al-

Joyful.

"I should like some rather joyful hosiery," said the slangy young man.

"Yes, sir. How about a check?" said the brisk haberdasher, thinking of what always brought most joy to himself.—Buffalo Express.

An Ingenious Interview.

An officer once asked Frederick the Great for an interview, which was granted on condition that he said only two words. He presented a petition. "Sire," he said, "sign!" Frederick, highly amused, surrendered.

The Sphinx.

"What was the riddle of the sphinx?"

"I don't know, but, judging by a sphinx's facial expression, I don't believe it was very funny."—Washington Star.

An Eye to Safety.

Living Skeleton (president of Freaks' Secret society)—Our organization, ladies and gentlemen, is about perfected. It will be necessary, however, to elect a treasurer. Who shall it be? Chorus of Members—The legless wonder!

Parchment.

The parchment used for drumheads is prepared from the skins of donkeys, calves, goats and wolves, and that for writing purposes from the skins of sheep. The polishing is done with pumice stone.

Courage.

"Pa, what is courage?"

"Courage, my boy, is what your father shows when he keeps his shoes on when he comes into the house several hours later than he told your mother he would be."—Detroit Free Press.

Cheerful.

Old Nurse (to newly married couple after viewing the wedding presents)—Well, my dears, you ought to be very happy. There ain't a thing amongst 'em as a pawnbroker wouldn't be pleased to 'andle.—London Punch.

lers, or for draining swamps or other low lands[.];

Locating or changing county seats[.];

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases[.];

Incorporating villages[.];

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors[.];

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors[.];

Regulating the rate of interest on money[.];

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting[.];

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which [said] such officers are elected or appointed[.];

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to prove a claim against the state or against any civil division thereof;

Authorizing any civil division of the state to allow or pay any claim or account;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks[.];

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever[.];

Granting to any person, association, firm or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property[.];

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes except on the Hudson river below Waterford, and on the East river, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the state

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the appellate division of the supreme court, in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

ABSTRACT.—This section, now in article 3 as section 18, defines most of the cases in which the legislature is prohibited from passing private or local bills. Action, if any, in such matters, must be taken by the enactment of general laws. The amendment includes in the list of matters as to which private or local bills may not be passed, the granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to prove a claim against the state or any civil division thereof, or authorizing a civil division to allow or pay a claim or account.

Section [19.] 20. The legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the state *or against any civil division thereof*, but may appropriate money to pay such claims *and accounts against the state* as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment is to prevent the legislature from auditing or allowing any private claim or account against a civil division of the state, thus extending the existing provision which prohibits the legislature from auditing or allowing any such claim against the state. As to claims against the state, the spirit of the prohibition has been sometimes overlooked by the direct appropriation of money by the legislature to pay claims not otherwise "audited and allowed." The section as amended will prohibit that practice.

Section [20.] 21. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

No public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, highway, dike, canal, feeder waterway or other work until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the secretary of state by the superintendent of public works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not in his judgment the general interests of the state then require that such improvement be made at state expense. This section shall not apply to the contributions of the state to the cost of eliminating grade crossings or to items in the budget for the construction of highways from the proceeds of bonds authorized under section two of article nine of this constitution or section four of former article seven thereof in force on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

ABSTRACT.—The second paragraph is the matter added to the section and comprises the entire amendment. Under proposed article six the superintendent of public works has full charge of the works enumerated in the above amendment and it is believed that his estimates of money needed therefor afford the best source of information for the legislature to act upon in appropriating money therefor. Such improvements are often of incidental benefit to particular localities. The amendment is designed to have the necessity for an improvement determined in each case on its merits and not by the desire of a member of the legislature to please the voters of his district. The effect of the last sentence is to leave the legislature free to appropriate money, without a certificate from the superintendent of public works, for eliminating grade crossings and for certain highway construction.

Section [21.]22. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made *not later than three months after the close of the fiscal year next succeeding that in which such appropriation was made;* [within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act;] and every such law making a new appropriation or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum. *Appropriations made by the legislature in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen shall be made for a period ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and thereafter the fiscal year of the state shall end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.*

ABSTRACT.—This amendment makes the following changes: At present appropriations expire from time to time at random through the year, two years from the date of their passage. The amendment makes them all expire at a definite date one year and three months after the close of the fiscal year in which they were made. At present the fiscal year begins October first. The amendment brings it to July first, nearer the time when the legislature adjourns.

[§ 22. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be reported to the legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.]

ABSTRACT.—This section is eliminated because unnecessary. The statutory revision commission therein referred to has long since completed its work and ceased to exist.

Section [23.]24. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Section [24.]25. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

[§ 25. On the final passage, in either house of the legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.]

ABSTRACT.—The elimination of this section is to prevent a minority of either house of the legislature from defeating, by mere absence, the enactment of financial measures which have the assent of a majority of the members.

Section [26.]26. There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a board of supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner and for such period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a board of supervisors may be devolved upon the municipal assembly, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city. *Provided, however, that the legislature, by general laws, may establish different forms of government for counties not wholly included in a city, any such form of government to become effective in any county only when approved by the electors thereof in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.*

No local or special law relating to a county or counties except to a county or counties wholly included within a city shall be enacted except upon request, by resolution, of the governing body of the county or counties to be affected.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment permits the legislature, by general laws, to provide that a county, outside of New York city, may choose between different forms of county government; such choice to be made by the direct vote of the electors of the county. Under this, the governing body of a county need not be a board of supervisors, if the legislature and county electors provide for a different form of government. The amendment also prevents the enactment of special or local laws relating to counties, located outside of such city, except upon request of the governing body of each county affected.

Section [27.]26. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors, *or other governing bodies,* of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient[.]. [and i]*In* counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon [said] *such* auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient. *The legislature may confer upon any elective or appointive county officer or officers any of the powers and duties now exercised by the towns of any county or the officer or officers thereof relating to highways, public safety and the care of the poor.*

ABSTRACT.—The amendment allows the legislature in the interest of efficiency, economy and uniformity of administration, to transfer to county officers functions with respect to highways, public safety and the care of the poor, now held to be within the province of town authorities.

Section [28.]27. [The legislature shall not nor shall the common council of any city nor board of supervisors grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.] *No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor, by the state or any civil division thereof or by any board, officer or other agency of the state, or of any such civil division.*

ABSTRACT.—Extra compensation is com- [illegible] provided by law or by contract. The term is equivalent to gratuity. This section prohibits the giving away of public funds without legal consideration to parties having official or contractural relations with the state or any of its civil divisions. The necessity for this amendment arises from the changes made in the appropriating and auditing authorities of cities and the creation of additional governmental agencies not covered by the present section.

Section [29.]28. The legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the state; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or [allowd] *allowed* to work while under sentence thereto[,] at any trade, industry or occupation[,] wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the state or any [political] *civil* division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any [political] *civil* division thereof.

ABSTRACT.—The expression "political division" is changed to "civil division" to conform to other similar references in this constitution.

Section 29. The legislature shall have the power to regulate or prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

ABSTRACT.—The power given to the legislature by this new section is self-explanatory. Without such provision, the legislature would probably not have the power to actually prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years. A lieutenant-governor shall be chosen at the same time[,] and for the same term. [The governor and lieutenant-governor elected next preceding the time when this section shall take effect, shall hold office until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and their successors shall be chosen at the general election in that year.] *The governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of ten thousand dollars until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, after which he shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty thousand dollars. There shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.*

ABSTRACT.—The amendment increases the governor's salary from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars per year after January first, 1917.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this state.

Section 3. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or for lieutenant-governor, the two houses of the legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of [the said] *such* persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant-governor.

Section 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. [He shall receive for his services an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.]

ABSTRACT.—The matter here eliminated is transferred to section one of this article, and there amended as stated in the note to such section.

Section 5. The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

Section 6. [In case of the impeachment of the governor or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation or absence from the state the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease.] *If the office of governor be vacant the lieutenant-governor shall become governor for the remainder of the term. If the governor be under impeachment or be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office or be absent from the state the lieutenant-governor shall act as governor during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment.* But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military force of the state.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment clarifies this section and provides beyond dispute that during the pendency of impeachment proceedings against the governor the lieutenant-governor shall act as governor.

Section 7. The lieutenant-governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the governor. He shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. [If during a vacancy of the office of governor, the lieutenant-governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease; and if the president of the senate for any of the above causes shall become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the speaker of the assembly shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease.] *If the office of governor be vacant and there be no lieutenant-governor, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and in any such case, until the vacancy be filled by election, the temporary president of the senate, or if there be none, the speaker of the assembly shall become governor until the first day of the political year next succeeding the election at which the office of governor shall be filled. If the office of governor be vacant and the lieutenant-governor be under impeachment, or unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of governor or be absent from the state, the temporary president of the senate shall act as governor during such inability, absence or the pendency of such impeachment. If the temporary president of the senate be unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of governor or be absent from the state the speaker of the assembly shall act as governor during such inability or absence.*

ABSTRACT.—This amendment defines in detail the succession to the office of governor. It does not change the effect of the present constitution, relative to such succession, but is intended to free it from possible doubt and ambiguity, such as arose in the year 1913. The amendment also provides that a vacancy in the office of lieutenant-governor, occurring three months or more before a general election, shall be filled at that election.

Section 8. The lieutenant-governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the constitution or by law.

Section 9. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases, the votes in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature shall, by [their] *its* adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the legislature, unless approved by the governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. On or before the fifteenth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in each year thereafter the head of each department of the state government except the legislature and judiciary, shall submit to the governor itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of such department, including a statement in detail of all moneys for which any general or special appropriation is desired at the ensuing session of the legislature, classified according to relative importance and in such form and with such explanation as the governor may require.

The governor, after public hearing thereon, at which he may require the attendance of heads of departments and their subordinates, shall revise such estimates according to his judgment.

Itemized estimates of the financial needs of the legislature certified by the presiding officer of each house and of the judiciary certified by the comptroller shall be transmitted to the governor before the fifteenth day of January next succeeding for inclusion in the budget without revision but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

On or before the first day of February next succeeding he shall submit to the legislature a budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It shall contain all the estimates so revised or certified and shall be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and reappropriations, clearly itemized; it shall show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year together with the measures of taxation, if any, which the governor may propose for the increase of the revenues. It shall be accompanied by a statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; statements of the debts and funds of the state; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the ensuing fiscal year; and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years next preceding said year, in form suitable for comparison. The governor may, before final action by the legislature thereon, amend or supplement the budget.

A copy of the budget and of any amendments or additions thereto shall be forthwith transmitted by the governor to the comptroller.

The governor and the heads of such departments shall have the right, and it shall be their duty when requested by either house of the legislature, to appear and be heard in respect to the budget during the consideration thereof and to answer inquiries relevant thereto. The procedure for such appearance and inquiries shall be provided by law. The legislature may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the governor except to strike out or reduce items therein; but this provision shall not apply to items for the legislature or judiciary. Such a bill when passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor, except that appropriations for the legislature and judiciary shall be subject to his approval as provided in section nine of article four.

Neither house shall consider further appropriations until the appropriation bills proposed by the governor shall have been finally acted on by both houses; nor shall such further appropriations be then made except by separate bills each for a single work or object, which bills shall be subject to the governor's approval as provided in section nine of article four. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor from recommending that one or more of his proposed bills be passed in advance of the others to supply the immediate needs of government.

ABSTRACT.—This new article makes the following changes: At present no official budget or comprehensive financial program exists in this state, corresponding to everyday business practice. The financial needs of government are met by appropriations passed by the legislature from time to time in different bills, which are separately submitted to the governor for his approval or veto. The new article is intended to introduce businesslike methods into the state's affairs through an annual budget or comprehensive fiscal plan. The governor is to receive in November of each year from each department except the legislature and the judiciary itemized estimates showing the financial needs of such department for the ensuing year. After public hearings on such estimates, and after revising them, and after receiving but not revising similar estimates of the legislature and judiciary, the governor on or before the first of each February shall submit to the legislature all of such estimates, together with proposed appropriation bills and any proposed new measures of taxation, as part of a comprehensive financial plan for the state's business during the ensuing year. Such plan will show the estimated revenues for such year, and will give particulars, as to the state's financial condition for the preceding two years, for purposes of comparison in examining the budget. Provision is made for the governor and heads of departments meeting with the legislature in discussion of the budget and answering inquiries. The legislature may reduce or strike out but not increase budget items; and shall not consider special appropriation bills of its own until after the budget has been disposed of. The governor retains his veto power as heretofore as to all appropriation items except as to those revised and approved by him beforehand as above specified.

ARTICLE [V] VI.

[Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, at the times and places of electing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and shall hold their offices for two years, except as provided in section two of this article. Each of the officers in this article named, excepting the Speaker of the Assembly, shall at stated times during his continuance in office, receive for his services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation. No person shall be elected to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor who is not a practical civil engineer.]

ABSTRACT.—The elimination of this section is necessary on account of the reduction in number of state officers who are to be chosen by election, as provided in new sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this article.

[§ 2. The first election of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, pursuant to this article shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and their terms of office shall begin on the first day of January following, and shall be for three years. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and every two years thereafter, their successors shall be chosen for the term of two years.]

ABSTRACT.—The abstract under bracketed section one will also apply to the section above eliminated.

[§ 3. A Superintendent of Public Works shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. The superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent shall be filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him. The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the former Canal Commissioners, and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may grant commissions which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.]

ABSTRACT.—The powers and duties of the superintendent of public works and state engineer and surveyor, under this eliminated section, are included in the powers and duties of the first named officer under new section 2, subdivision 7.

[§ 4. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount, and with such sureties as shall be required by law for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management and control of state prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted; he shall appoint the agents, wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons. The agent and warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prison, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Comptroller shall appoint the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties not inconsistent herewith, which were formerly had and performed by the inspectors of State Prisons. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.]

ABSTRACT.—The secretary of charities and corrections, under new section 2, subdivision 10, is given supervision of the matters heretofore confided to the superintendent of state prisons under the above eliminated section; and the office of superintendent of state prisons, as a constitutional office, is not continued after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent.

[§ 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be the commissioners of the land office. The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be the commissioners of the canal fund. The canal board shall consist of the commissioners of the canal fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Superintendent of Public Works.]

ABSTRACT.—See abstract under new section 8, below.

[§ 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.]

ABSTRACT.—The provisions of this eliminated section are now covered by new section 3, below.

[§ 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer.]

ABSTRACT.—The removal of the treasurer is covered by new sections 4 and 6, below.

[Old secs. 8 and 9 are now sections 9 and 10 of article 13, without change.]

Section 1. There shall be the following civil departments in the state government: (1) law, (2) finance, (3) accounts, (4) treasury, (5) taxation, (6) state, (7) public works, (8) health, (9) agriculture, (10) charities and corrections, (11) banking, (12) insurance, (13) labor and industry, (14) education, (15) public utilities, (16) conservation and (17) civil service.

Section 2. (1) The head of the department of law shall be the attorney-general. He shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor.

(2) The head of the department of finance shall be the comptroller. He shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor. Excepting the powers of examination and verification of accounts vested in the department of accounts, he shall have the present powers and duties of the comptroller, subject to the authority of the legislature to increase, modify or diminish the same.

(3) The head of the department of accounts shall be the commissioner of accounts. He shall have power to examine and verify all accounts showing the financial transactions of the state and its several departments and officers. He shall also make such special examinations and reports as from time to time may be required by resolution of either house of the legislature.

(4) The head of the department of the treasury shall be the treasurer.

(5) The head of the department of taxation shall be a state tax commission.

(6) The head of the department of state shall be the secretary of state. He shall be the keeper of the great seal and of the records and archives of the state, shall issue writs of election and certify the results.

(7) The head of the department of public works shall be the superintendent of public works. He shall have the construction, care, maintenance and operation of the state's public works, including canals, highways, and all public buildings not from time to time assigned by law to any other department, and shall provide for the needs of the several state departments in engineering and architecture.

(8) The head of the department of health shall be the commissioner of health.

(9) The head of the department of agriculture shall be the commissioner of agriculture.

(10) The head of the department of charities and corrections shall be the secretary of charities and corrections. He shall have power of inspection and supervision of all state charitable institutions, state hospitals for the insane, state prisons and other state correctional institutions.

(11) The head of the department of banking shall be the superintendent of banks.

(12) The head of the department of insurance shall be the superintendent of insurance.

(13) The head of the department of labor and industry shall be an industrial commission or commissioner as may be provided by law. Commissioners shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

(14) The department of education shall be administered by the university of the state of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regents of the university.

(15) The department of public utilities shall consist of two public service commissions. Commissioners shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The governor may remove any commissioner for cause after service upon him of a written statement of the alleged cause and an opportunity to be heard thereon. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the existing commissions are continued with the jurisdiction and powers at present vested in them.

(16) The department of conservation shall be under the direction of the conservation commission.

(17) The department of civil service shall be under the direction of a civil service commission consisting of three commissioners. They shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms of six years, and shall be so classified that one shall go out of office at the end of every two years. The governor [illegible] any commissioner for cause after service upon him of a written statement of the alleged cause and an opportunity to be heard thereon. The commission shall take care that the provisions of this constitution relating to civil service and of laws enacted thereunder are faithfully observed and enforced.

Section 3. At the session immediately following the adoption of this constitution, the legislature shall provide by law for the appropriate assignment, to take effect not earlier than the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, of all the civil administrative and executive functions of the state government, except those of assistants in the office of the governor, to the several departments in this article provided. Subject to the limitations contained in this constitution the legislature may from time to time assign by law new powers and functions to departments, officers, boards or commissions continued or created under this constitution, and increase, modify or diminish their powers and functions. No specific grant of power herein to a department shall prevent the legislature from conferring additional powers upon such department. No new departments shall be created hereafter. Any bureau, board, commission or office hereafter created except assistants in the office of the governor shall be placed in one of the departments enumerated in this article. The elective state officers in office at the time this constitution takes effect shall continue in office until the end of the terms for which they were elected. Pending the assignment of the civil administrative and executive functions by the legislature pursuant to the direction of this section, the powers and duties of the several departments, boards, commissions and offices now existing are continued. Subject to the power of the legislature to reduce the number of officers, when the powers and duties of any existing office are assigned to any department, the officers exercising such powers shall continue in office in such department, and their term of office shall not be shortened by such assignment.

Section 4. The heads of all the departments and the members of all commissions unless otherwise provided in this constitution shall be appointed by the governor and may be removed by him in his discretion.

Section 5. The attorney-general and comptroller may be removed from office by impeachment in the same manner as the governor. A vacancy in the office of attorney-general or of comptroller shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs. Until the vacancy be so filled by election, the governor, or if the senate be in session, the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may fill such vacancy by appointment which shall continue until the first day of the political year next succeeding the election at which such office may be filled. The compensation provided by law for each of such officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected and he shall not receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

Section 6. All appointed heads of departments shall be subject to impeachment in the same manner as the governor or they may be removed by the senate by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto. A vacancy occurring in a board or commission appointed [illegible] senate for a fixed term shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment, except that a vacancy occurring or existing while the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor by appointment for a term expiring at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the senate.

Section 7. The lieutenant-governor, speaker of the assembly, secretary of state, attorney-general, comptroller, treasurer and superintendent of public works shall constitute the canal board and be the commissioners of the land office and the commissioners of the canal fund.

Section 8. This article shall not apply to the military or naval affairs or forces nor to property from time to time devoted to military or naval purposes.

ABSTRACT.—The foregoing new article is what is known as the "short ballot" amendment. It reduces the number of elective state officers from seven to four, leaving only the governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller and attorney-general to be chosen by the voters of the state. The secretary of state and treasurer are to be appointed by the governor. After January 1, 1917, the office of state engineer and surveyor is abolished. All of the present elective state officers, however, are continued in office until that date, when their present terms expire. Aside from reducing the number of state officers and shortening the list of candidates with which the voter is confronted on election day the article makes the following important changes in existing conditions: Seventeen state departments, no more and no less, are created for the exercise of all the civil executive and administrative functions of the state, now scattered through 150 bureaus, departments, commissions, boards, officers and other agencies. Such functions are to be so classified that there shall be no duplication of activity by two or more departments relative to the same subject. Under the existing unsystematic arrangement, it often occurs that a number of different authorities have powers and duties respecting the same subject; with the result that the public is harassed by many inquisitions and regulations, the public funds are wasted by duplication of work and it is impossible to know in many cases, where the function of one officer begins and of another leaves off. The amended article is to correct this evil. Section 2 defines the heads of the several departments and in some cases prescribes powers and duties. When the powers and duties of a department are so defined, the legislature may not interfere therewith in its general distribution of functions among the departments. An inspection of the text will show clearly the effect of provisions relating to removals from office and filling vacancies. It will be noted that the appointment of heads of departments having both legislative and administrative functions must receive the concurrence of the senate. Those departments are Labor and Industry, Public Utilities, Conservation and Civil Service. For the manner of appointing conservation commissioners see next article. New section 7 is a substitute for old section 5 of present article 5. It eliminates the state engineer and surveyor from membership in the canal board and from the office of commissioner of the canal fund and of the land office and substitutes the superintendent of public works.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The department of conservation shall consist of nine commissioners to serve without compensation and to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate for terms which shall expire in nine successive years, the first ending on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and their successors shall be appointed for terms of nine years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. One commissioner shall reside in each judicial district. No person shall be eligible to, or shall continue to hold the office of commissioner, who is engaged in the business of lumbering [illegible] forest preserve county or who is engaged in any business in the prosecution of which [illegible] power is used or in [illegible] or sold under any public [illegible] who is an officer or holder of the [illegible] bonds of any corporation [illegible] business within the state. They shall be subject to removal by the governor on charges, after an opportunity to be heard. Subject to the limitations in this constitution contained, the department shall be charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the state; the encouragement of [illegible] forest fires throughout the state; the exclusive care, maintenance and administration of the forest preserve [illegible] ters of the state; the [illegible] and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shell-fish and crustacea, except migratory fish [illegible] within the limits of the marine district [illegible] the power, subject to the [illegible] days of the governor, to enact regulations with respect to the [illegible] and transportation thereof, which shall have the force of law, when filed in the office of the department of state and published as the legislature may provide, until and unless the legislature shall thereafter modify such regulations. The department shall also be entrusted with the enforcement of the general laws of the state respecting the subjects hereinbefore enumerated and exercise such additional powers as from time to time may be conferred by law. The department shall appoint and may at pleasure remove a superintendent. It may also appoint all other necessary subordinates.

Section 2. [Old matter is first two sentences of former section seven of former article seven.] The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the trees and timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. *The department is, however, empowered to reforest lands in the forest preserve, to construct fire trails thereon, and to remove dead trees and dead timber therefrom for purposes of reforestation and fire protection solely, but shall not sell the same. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from constructing a state highway from Saranac Lake in Franklin county to Long Lake in Hamilton county and thence to Old Forge in Herkimer county by way of Blue Mountain lake and Raquette lake.*

Section 3. [Part of former section seven of former article seven, without change, but t] *The* legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the state and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the state upon the value of the rights and property of the state used and the services of the state rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years, and be readjustable at the end of any term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works.

Section 4. The legislature may authorize the use by the city of New York for its municipal water supply of lands now belonging to the state located in the towns of Hurley and Shandaken in the county of [illegible] in the town of Lexington in the county of Greene, for just compensation.

Section 5. The legislature shall annually make provision for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill parks as defined by law, the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valuation surveys.

Section 6. [Last sentence of former section seven of former article seven.] A violation of any of the provisions of this [section] *article* may be restrained at the suit of the people or, with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division, on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of any citizen.

ABSTRACT.—This article is new, except as to existing section 7 of article 7, which is distributed through the new article as indicated in the text. The article provides for nine commissioners to serve without compensation and to be appointed for terms to expire in nine successive years, their successors to be appointed for terms of nine years each, one of whom shall reside in each judicial district. They constitute the head of the department of conservation. This department is charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the state, the encouragement of forestry and the suppression of forest fires throughout the state, the exclusive care, maintenance and administration of the forest preserve, the conservation, prevention of pollution and regulation of the waters of the state, the protection and propagation of its fish, birds, game, shell-fish and crustacea, except migratory fish of the sea within the limits of the marine district. The article continues the provision that the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands; provision is made, however, for removing dead timber for purposes of reforestation and fire protection only, and the construction of a necessary highway is permitted. The legislature is required to make annual provision for the purchase of real property within the Adirondack and Catskill parks, the reforestation of lands and the making of boundary and valuation surveys, and the violation of any of the provisions of the article may be restrained at the suit of the people or of any citizen.

ARTICLE [VI.] VIII.

Section 1. The supreme court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the state are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The supreme court shall consist of the justices [now] in office *on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [illegible] successors of the three justices transferred to the court of appeals as in this article provided, and of two additional justices who shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of the first judicial district, and their successors, together with such additional justices as may be authorized by [illegible] pursuant to the provisions of this [illegible]* [and of the judges transferred [illegible] the fifth section of this article [illegible] whom shall continue to be justices of the supreme court during their respective terms, and of twelve [illegible] who shall reside in [illegible] electors of the [illegible] districts, three in the first district, three in the second and [illegible] each of the other districts, and of their successors.] The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every federal census or state enumeration [under the] constitution, of the inhabitants of the

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state] and thereupon reapportion the justices to be thereafter elected in the districts so altered. The legislature may [from time to time] further increase the number of justices in any judicial district except that the number of justices in the first [and] second and ninth districts [or in any of the districts into which the second district may be divided] shall not be thereby increased to exceed one justice for each eighty thousand or fraction over forty thousand of the population thereof, as shown by the last [state or] federal or state census or enumeration and except that the number of justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each sixty thousand or fraction over thirty five thousand of the population thereof as shown by the last [state or] federal or state census or enumeration. [The legislature may erect out of the second judicial district as now constituted another judicial district and apportion the justices in office between the districts and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided.]

ABSTRACT.—This section is amended so as to provide for the supreme court justices to succeed that number who at present are sitting in the court of appeals by designation of the governor and who [illegible] become members of the court of appeals until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected justices of the supreme court [illegible] election of two additional justices of the supreme court [illegible] increased number of justices required for the appellate division [illegible] occasioned by the [illegible] the state [illegible] section 4 [illegible] article 2. The further changes in section [illegible] are those [illegible] in striking out the portions [illegible] become obsolete by reason of the creation of the ninth judicial district [illegible]

Section [2] The present division of the state into four [judicial] departments is continued. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the second shall be [illegible] county [illegible]. They shall be bounded by county lines and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. [There shall be [illegible]] continued. It shall consist [illegible] of not less than ten nor more than twelve justices in the first department, [illegible] justices in the second department and [of] five justices in each of the other departments. The justices heretofore designated shall continue to sit in the appellate division until the terms of their designations expire. The appellate division in the first department may sit in two parts in which case the presiding justice shall assign the justices to sit from time to time in each part. The presiding justice may preside in either part and he shall designate the justice to preside in either part when he is not present. In each appellate division or part thereof [a majority] four shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. [From all the justices elected to the supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division in each department and he]

The governor shall designate the presiding justice of each department [thereof] who shall act as such during his term of office [and shall be a resident of the department] [illegible] designate the governor from all the justices elected to the supreme court for terms of five years [illegible]

[illegible] presiding justice of any appellate division shall certify to [him] the governor that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before [it] the governor shall designate such additional justice or justices. Whenever the appellate division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time a majority of the presiding justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the presiding justice of the [illegible] department may [illegible] the presiding justices [illegible] to be necessary for [illegible] such department [illegible] for hearing and determination. No justice of the appellate division shall within the department to which he may be designated perform the duties of [illegible] motion submitted by consent of counsel but any such justice when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in any county or judicial district in the state. The appellate division except as herein provided shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by it and after the last day of December [illegible] shall have [illegible] jurisdiction [illegible] exercised by the supreme court [illegible] of the city of New York [illegible] the legislature. On appeal from a judgment in criminal cases [illegible] the appellate division may [illegible] reduce the sentence imposed by the trial court or judge. It shall have power [illegible] to appoint and remove a reporter. The [illegible] justices in the [illegible] departments [illegible] such terms [illegible] to make rules therefor.

ABSTRACT.—This section is amended so as to provide for the continuance of the present division of the state into four judicial departments. It increases the number of justices of the appellate division in the first department to not less than ten nor more than twelve and in the second department to seven leaving five justices in each of the other departments as at present provided. In order to make it possible for the appellate division in the first department to dispose of the growing volume of its appellate business which in 1915 amounted to upwards of [illegible] appeals and [illegible] original motions—nearly double that of any other court in the state, the court is authorized to sit in two parts, and if the presiding justice at any time shall certify to the governor that the interests of justice so require he may designate two additional justices to sit in that division. The presiding justice of any appellate division is also authorized in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice thereof to assign any justice of the supreme court to sit in the appellate division during such absence or inability but for a period not longer than four months in any year. It is further provided that on appeals from judgments of conviction in criminal cases the appellate division or the appellate term as the case may be may reduce the sentence imposed by the trial court or judge. For the purpose of better distribution of the judicial business of the department the justices of the appellate division in each department are given power to fix the times and places for holding not only the special terms of the supreme court at which equity cases only are triable but also all other terms of the supreme court in that department and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms. The obsolete provisions referring to the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city court of Brooklyn are stricken out.

Section 3. There shall be an appellate term of the supreme court in the first and in the second department consisting of not less than three nor more than five justices of the supreme court to be designated annually by the appellate division of the supreme court in said departments respectively. Such appellate divisions respectively may designate justices to sit in the appellate term during the temporary inability of any of the justices previously designated. Three shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the justices sitting shall be necessary to a decision. All appeals from judgments and orders in civil cases made by county courts within such departments and all appeals from judgments and orders made by the city court of the city of New York, the municipal court of the city of New York, the court of special sessions of the city of New York as such courts now exist or as hereafter consolidated or reorganized pursuant to this article and by all other inferior local courts except courts held by justices of the peace, city magistrates courts and courts of special sessions held by one city magistrate only within such departments shall be heard at the appellate term. The legislature may enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the appellate term. Appeals to the appellate division from judgments or orders [illegible] of right only when the appellate term on reversing or modifying a judgment makes new findings of fact and renders judgment thereon. Appeals to the appellate division also may be allowed by the proper appellate division.

ABSTRACT.—This new section provides that the appellate term of the supreme court in the first and in the second departments which now is composed of three justices changing from month to month in the future shall consist of not less than three nor more than five justices to be annually designated by the appellate division thus giving it greater permanency and affording an opportunity to the members of the court to develop into a more harmonious working body than is possible under the present system. The appellate division is also empowered to designate justices to sit in the appellate term during the temporary disability of any of those regularly designated. The appellate jurisdiction of the appellate term embraces generally speaking appeals from judgments and orders of inferior courts within such departments subject to exceptions as to certain courts and limitations as to certain judgments and orders which clearly appear from the text but the legislature may enlarge or restrict its jurisdiction. Appeals to the appellate division from judgments or orders of the appellate term are to be taken as of right only when the appellate term on reversing or modifying a judgment makes new findings of fact and renders judgment thereon but it is provided that appeals to the appellate division may be allowed by that court. This amendment is designed to relieve the appellate divisions from the consideration of matters which are generally of less importance than those arising in the supreme court and to make the appellate term a dignified and efficient [illegible] court.

Section [3] 4. No judge or justice shall sit in the *appellate term*, appellate division or in the court of appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and except as herein otherwise provided the legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

ABSTRACT.—By this section as amended the present prohibition against a judge or justice sitting in the appellate division or in the court of appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member is extended to the appellate term, the same reasons which induced the prohibition in the one case being equally applicable to the other.

Section [4] 5. The official terms of the justices of the supreme court shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of justice of the supreme court the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs and until the vacancy shall be so filled the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate if the senate shall be in session or if not in session the governor may fill such vacancy by appointment which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

Section 6. To secure a more simple speedy and effective administration of justice it shall be the duty of the legislature to act with all convenient speed upon the report of the board of statutory consolidation transmitted to the legislature by the governor on the twenty-first day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and to enact a brief and simple civil practice act and to adopt a separate body of civil practice rules for the regulation of procedure in [illegible] court of appeals, supreme court and county courts. The legislature may cause the civil practice [illegible] other courts as it may provide. Thereafter from time to time at intervals of not less than five years the legislature may appoint a commission to consider and report what if any there should be in the [illegible] civil procedure. The legislature shall act on the report of each such commission in a single bill and the [illegible] shall not otherwise [illegible] at any other time enact any [illegible] prescribing regulating or changing the civil procedure in the [illegible] court [illegible] judges or justices [illegible] make and amend civil practice rules [illegible] as [illegible] necessary.

After the adoption of the civil practice rules by the legislature under the requirements of the first paragraph of this section, the power to alter and amend such rules and to make alter and amend civil practice rules shall vest and remain in the [illegible] of the state to be exercised by the judges of the court of appeals and the justices of the appellate divisions of the supreme court or by such [illegible] justices of the court of [illegible] the supreme court and the county courts as the legislature shall provide.

ABSTRACT.—This section is intended to remedy the existing evils of the [illegible] practice [illegible] the courts of the state. It contemplates the adoption by the legislature of a short practice act and a [illegible] practice rules which shall take the place of the practice now regulated by the code of civil procedure. Under the present procedure the practice is regulated by rigid statutory rules which encourage controversies over mere matters of procedure. If the provisions of this section are carried into effect the practice will be regulated by flexible court rules which will tend to remove all disputes over matters of practice. It places the responsibility for the administration of justice upon the courts rather than upon the legislature. The practice act and rules referred to in the section have been prepared by the board of statutory consolidation which has been engaged upon the task for over ten years, its attention for the past two years being chiefly confined to the civil procedure in the courts. The board consolidated the general statutes of the state and prepared the [illegible] of the special private and local [illegible] as well as that of the general statutes. Its report upon procedure in three volumes which is referred to in this section is now before the legislature and is being examined by a joint committee of the legislature and committees of the various bar associations of the state. This report will come before the legislature for action at its next session.

Section 7. The court of claims is continued and shall be a court of record. It shall consist of the three judges now in office who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms and their successors, which shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate and who shall [illegible] for nine years. The legislature may further increase the number of judges of the court of claims by permanent or temporary appointment but not to exceed five in all. The additional judges heretofore appointed shall continue to serve until the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and eighteen or such earlier date as shall be determined pursuant to law. The court shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk and such court stenographers and attendants as the legislature may provide. The judges shall continue to receive from the state their present compensation and allowances until the legislature shall otherwise provide. The court shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by it and such additional jurisdiction to hear and determine claims against the state or between conflicting claimants as the legislature may provide. The judges of the court may separately take testimony in relation to any claim but no award shall be made except by a majority of the whole court. The court may establish rules to govern its own procedure.

ABSTRACT.—This section makes the court of claims a permanent court [illegible] subject to the provisions of the constitution as are the other courts enumerated therein. The recent changes in this body for political purposes by the legislature has prompted the conviction to establish the court as a constitutional tribunal so as to give it permanence and more [illegible] efficiency. The language of the provision substantially conforms to the statutes relating to this court except that the legislature may confer upon the court the power to determine conflicting claims between claimants, a jurisdiction which it does not now possess.

[§ 5. The superior court of the city of New York, the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city court of Brooklyn are abolished from and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and thereupon the seals, records, papers and documents of or belonging to such courts shall be deposited in the offices of the clerks of the several counties in which said courts now exist, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the supreme court for hearing and determination. The judges of said courts in office on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six shall, for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, be justices of the supreme court, but they shall sit only in the counties in which they were elected or appointed. Their salaries shall be paid by the said counties respectively and shall be the same as the salaries of the other justices of the supreme court residing in the same counties. Their successors shall be elected as justices of the supreme court by the electors of the judicial districts in which they respectively reside.

The [illegible] of the several courts hereby abolished [illegible] to the supreme court. Appeals from inferior and local courts now heard in the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York and the superior court of Buffalo shall be heard in the supreme court in such manner and by such justice or justices as the appellate divisions in the respective departments which include New York and Buffalo shall direct, unless otherwise provided by the legislature.]

ABSTRACT.—This section is eliminated as being now obsolete.

[§ 6. Circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer are abolished from and after the last day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the supreme court and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the supreme court for hearing and determination. Any justice of the supreme court except as otherwise provided in this article may hold court in any county.]

ABSTRACT.—The first two sentences of this eliminated section are obsolete. The last sentence is unnecessary. The supreme court is one [illegible] composed of all the justices of the state [illegible] there is no [illegible] several provisions [illegible] county, district or department to another.

Section 8. *Supreme court commissioners may be appointed as hereinafter provided, one or more of whom may be designated by the court to determine the compensation to be paid whenever private property is taken for a public use in the judicial department or district for which they shall have been appointed when such compensation is not made by the state and who also may be designated as referee whenever issues are properly referred for a termination or report and who shall perform such other or further duties as may be devolved upon them by special order or rule of court by the appellate division or by the civil practice rules. The respective appellate divisions in the first and second judicial departments may from time to time appoint for each of the counties therein within the city of New York such commissioners as they deem necessary and with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment or its successors fix their compensation which shall be uniform in each county and a charge against the city of New York. The legislature may at any time authorize the appointment of supreme court commissioners in the third and fourth judicial departments and in the counties in the second department not within the city of New York. Such commissioners shall be members of the bar of not less than ten years standing. They shall not practice as attorneys or counselors in any court of this state or of the United States. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the respective appellate divisions by which they shall have been appointed. Supreme court commissioners [illegible] their continuance in office shall not hold any other office or public trust.*

ABSTRACT.—To relieve the courts from the [illegible] burden of many [illegible] condemnation proceedings [illegible] to establish a means of conducting proceedings for the condemnation of land where the compensation is not paid by the state without the expense and delay of the present system and to provide a [illegible] body of competent masters [illegible] referees [illegible] appointment by the respective appellate divisions in the first and second departments for each of the counties therein within the city of New York of supreme court commissioners [illegible] as the [illegible] necessary, and with the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment to fix their compensation which shall be uniform in each county and a charge against the city. The legislature is empowered to authorize the appointment of such commissioners in the third and fourth judicial departments and in the counties in the second department not within the city of New York.

Section [7] 9. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms and their successors who shall be chosen by the electors of the state [ ] *and of the three justices of the supreme court now serving as associate judges of the court of appeals by designation by the governor who shall be associate judges of the court of appeals until the expiration of the terms for which they respectively were elected justices of the supreme court and their successors who shall be chosen by the electors of the state.* The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. *No more than seven judges shall sit in any case.* Five members of the court shall [form] *constitute* a quorum and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. *In case of the temporary absence or inability to act of any judge of the court of appeals the court may designate any justice of the supreme court to serve as associate judge of the court of appeals during such absence or inability but for a period not exceeding four months in any year. For the purpose of disposing with reasonable speed of the accumulation of causes now pending in the court of appeals the court on or before the first day of March one thousand nine hundred and sixteen shall designate not less than four nor more than six justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes pending on the calendar shall be reduced to one hundred but not later than the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and [illegible] when they shall return to the supreme court. While serving in the court of appeals the justices so designated shall be relieved of their duties as justices of the supreme court. During such period the court of appeals shall sit in two parts each of which shall consist of not more than seven judges, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, the concurrence of four being necessary to a decision. The chief judge shall from time to time designate the associate judges of the court of appeals and the justices of the supreme court serving as associate judges of the court of appeals to sit in the respective parts of the court in such manner that the justices of the supreme court so designated shall be distributed as equally as may be between the two parts. The chief judge may preside in either part and he shall designate the judge who shall preside in either part when he is not present. The causes pending in the court of appeals shall be distributed by the chief judge as equally as may be between the two parts of the court. The court of appeals shall cause a calendar of causes pending therein to be made and published at least once in each year. Whenever on the first day of January in any year after the [illegible] accumulation of causes in the court of appeals shall have been disposed of as above provided there shall be more than two hundred causes pending undisposed of on the calendar the court shall in the manner above provided designate justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals and [illegible] in two parts, the pending causes shall be distributed between the parts for disposition until the number of causes pending on the calendar shall be reduced to one hundred but not later than until the expiration of one year from the date of such designation whereupon the justices so designated shall return to the supreme court.*

In case of the death, resignation or other disability of any of the justices of the supreme court designated to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals as in this article provided the court of appeals shall designate a justice of the supreme court to serve in his place in like manner as if originally so designated. Each of the justices of the supreme court while serving as associate judge [illegible] court of appeals as herein provided shall receive from the state the same compensation as the elected associate judges of the [illegible]

[illegible] designation of a justice of the supreme court as associate judge of the court of appeals who when so designated was a justice of an appellate division he shall return to such appellate division unless the term of his designation thereto shall have expired and shall not have been renewed [illegible]. The appellate division may designate other justices of the supreme court to sit in the appellate division during the absence of regularly assigned justices of such division serving as associate judges of the court of appeals in case the business of the appellate division shall render such action necessary. [Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may fill vacancies in such designated justices. No more than seven judges shall sit in any case. [illegible]]

ABSTRACT.—To enable the court of appeals to dispose of its business without [illegible] delays which [illegible] pending cases [illegible] it is provided by the amendment to this section that the court shall be permanently composed of ten judges instead of seven as at present. For several years past three supreme court justices have been sitting in the court of appeals by designation of the governor and the three justices at present so serving are continued as judges of that court until the expiration of their respective terms of office, their successors to be chosen by the electors of the state. The court is further authorized to designate a justice of the supreme court to serve during the temporary absence or inability of a member [illegible] for not more than four months in a year. [illegible] of an accumulation of upwards of [illegible] cases now pending in the court of appeals the court is required on or before [illegible] to call in not less than four nor more than six justices of the supreme court to sit as associate judges of the court of appeals [illegible] the number of pending causes [illegible] but not later than December 31 [illegible] the supreme court [illegible] the court to sit in two parts of seven judges each, five of whom shall form a quorum. The justices of the supreme court so sitting shall be divided as equally as may be between the two parts and the pending causes are to be distributed as nearly equal as may be between the two parts of the court. To prevent an undue accumulation of cases in the future the court of appeals [illegible] required hereafter to [illegible] causes pending there [illegible] at least once [illegible] and [illegible] on the first day of January in any year after the [illegible] causes has been disposed of there shall be more than two hundred causes [illegible] disposed of [illegible] required in the [illegible] manner above provided to designate [illegible] justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals to sit in two parts and distribute the pending causes between the two parts for disposition until the number of causes pending on the calendar shall be reduced to one hundred but not later than the expiration of one year from [illegible] the supreme court [illegible] shall return to that court and the court of appeals resume its session in one part. Provision is made for filling vacancies caused by death, resignation etc. of one of the designated supreme court justices so designated. The [illegible] of appeals are to receive from the state the same compensation as the associate judges of that court [illegible] upon the termination of the designation of any supreme court justice to sit in the court of appeals who when so designated had been assigned to an appellate division he shall return to that division unless the term of his designation thereto shall have expired and shall not have been renewed by the governor. The appellate division is authorized to designate other justices of the supreme court to sit in the appellate division during the absence of any [illegible] justice assigned as justice of such division to serve in the court of appeals in case the business of the appellate division shall so require.

Section [8] 10. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of chief or associate judge of the court of appeals the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs and until the vacancy shall be so filled the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate if the senate shall be in session or if not in session the governor may fill such vacancy by appointment. If any such appointment of chief judge shall be made from among the associate judges a temporary appointment of associate judge shall be made in like manner but in such case the person appointed chief judge shall not be deemed to vacate his office of associate judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as chief judge. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment or election when the number of judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

Section [9] 11. After the last day of December one thousand [eight] *nine* hundred and [ninety-five] *fifteen* the jurisdiction of the court of appeals except where the judgment is of death *or where the appellate division on reversing or modifying a judgment makes new findings of fact and renders judgment thereon* shall be limited to the review of questions of law. [No unanimous decision of the appellate division of the supreme court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court shall be reviewed by the court of appeals. Except where the judgment is of death appeals may be taken as of right to said court only from judgments or orders entered upon decisions of the appellate division of the supreme court finally determining actions or special proceedings and from orders granting new trials on exceptions where the appellants stipulate that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against them. The appellate division in any department [illegible]] *Appeals may be taken as of right to the court of appeals in the following cases only:*

(1) When the judgment is of death.

(2) From a judgment or order entered upon the decision of an appellate division of the supreme court which finally determines an action or special proceeding where is directly involved the construction of the constitution of the state or of the United States or where one or more of the justices [illegible] dissents from the decision of the court or where the judgment of the trial court is reversed or modified.

(3) From an order of an appellate division of the supreme court granting a new trial where the appellant stipulates that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against him.

The court of appeals may however allow an appeal [upon any] *in any case where in its opinion a question of law is involved* [illegible] reviewed by the court of appeals.]

The legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the court of appeals and the right of appeal thereto but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.]

The provisions of this section shall not apply to *appeals taken to the court of appeals* [orders made or judgments rendered by any general term] before the last day of December one thousand [eight] *nine* hundred and [ninety-five] *fifteen* but [appeals] *the judgments or orders appealed from shall be reviewed* [therefrom may be taken] under existing provisions of law.

The court of appeals may determine the qualifications and prescribe the rules regulating the admission to practice of attorneys and counselors in the courts of the state.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section dealing with the jurisdiction of the court of appeals was framed with a view to carrying out the principle that every litigant is entitled to at least one review on appeal but that the court of appeals should be preserved as a court to review and settle questions of law rather than as a general court to review fully the decisions of courts of first instance. By a recent amendment to section [illegible] of the code of civil procedure the appellate division on reversing [illegible] a judgment is empowered to make new findings of fact and render judgment thereon. In such cases the appellate division in effect acts as a trial court and unless a review of the facts is allowed in the court of appeals the litigant is deprived of the right to at least one full review on appeal from the judgment of the trial court. With this single exception the present limitation of the jurisdiction of the court of appeals to the review of questions of law only—save in capital cases—is retained. Section 11 also defines the jurisdiction of the court of appeals. The provision in the existing constitution that no unanimous decision of the appellate division of the supreme court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court shall be reviewed by the court of appeals is eliminated. Such question is essentially one of law and experience has demonstrated that [illegible] of appeals the right to consider such questions [illegible] in many cases [illegible]. The right to appeal from [illegible] the appellate division to the court of appeals is further restricted by providing that appeals from a judgment or order entered [illegible] may be taken only where there is directly involved the construction of the constitution of the state or of the United States or where [illegible] dissents [illegible] the court of appeals [illegible] to be reviewed. Appeals [illegible] are to be reviewed [illegible] existing provisions of law. The court of appeals is empowered to determine the qualifications and prescribe the rules regulating the admission to practice of attorneys and counselors in the courts of the state. [illegible]

Section [10] 12. [illegible]

Section [11] 13. Judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. All judicial officers except justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record may be removed by the senate on the recommendation of the governor if two-thirds of all the members elected to the senate concur therein. But no officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause, which shall be entered on the journals, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the cause alleged and shall have had an opportunity to be heard. On the question of removal, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

Section [12] 14. No person shall hold the office of judge [or] justice of any court, *or surrogate* longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each justice of the supreme court shall receive from the state [the sum] *an annual salary* of ten thousand dollars [per year]. Those assigned to the appellate divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars and the presiding justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. [Those] The justices *now in office or hereafter* elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or districts as now provided by law such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second and assigned to the appellate divisions of the first or second departments shall while so assigned receive from those departments respectively as now provided by law such additional sum as is paid to the justices of those departments. A justice elected in the third or fourth department assigned by the appellate division or designated by the governor to hold a trial or special term in [a judicial district other than that in which he is elected] *the first or second judicial department* shall receive in addition [ten] *twenty* dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to [said] *such* justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the judges and justices now in office and to those hereafter elected. *Except in the case of the consolidation of the offices of county judge and surrogate, or to make the compensation of the judges of the court of appeals equal to that of any justice of the supreme court the compensation of a judge or justice of any court of record in the state shall be either increased nor decreased during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed.*

ABSTRACT.—By the amendment of this section the existing provisions relating to the compensation of justices of the supreme court in the first and second departments are made applicable to the justices now in office or hereafter elected. The additional per diem compensation given to justices in the third and fourth departments when holding a trial or a special term in the first or second departments is increased from $10 to $20 per day in order to meet the estimated increase in the cost of living in those localities. Except in case of the consolidation of the offices of county judge and surrogate or to make the compensation of judges of the court of appeals equal to that of any justice of the supreme court, it is provided that the compensation of a judge or justice of a court of record in the state shall be neither increased nor decreased during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed.

Section [13] 15. The assembly shall have the power of impeachment by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the president of the senate, the senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the court of appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor or lieutenant-governor neither the lieutenant governor *nor the temporary president of the senate* shall [not] act as a member of the court. *The court for the trial of impeachments may order all or any part of the testimony to be taken and reported by a committee composed of members of the court, except that the impeached officer must be allowed to testify before the court if he so desire.* No judicial officer shall exercise his office after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the senate until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this state, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section extends the existing prohibition against the lieutenant governor acting as a member of the court of impeachment on the trial of impeachment against the governor to the temporary president of the senate, such prohibition being the application of the principle that no man should sit in judgment where he has a direct interest in the result. To facilitate the conduct of impeachment proceedings it is also provided that the court for the trial of impeachments may order all or any part of the testimony to be taken and reported by a committee composed of members of the court except that the impeached officer must be allowed to testify before the court if he shall so desire.

Section [14] 16. The existing county courts are continued and the judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms *except that the county courts in the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx shall be abolished and the county judges transferred as provided in this article.* [In the county of [illegible] there shall be two county judges.] The number of county judges in any county may [also] be increased from time to time by the legislature, to such number that the total number of county judges in any one county shall not exceed one for every two hundred thousand or major fraction thereof of the population of such county. [The additional county judges in the county of Kings shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the adoption of this amendment.] The additional county judges whose offices may be created by the legislature shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the creation of such office. All county judges including successors to existing judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years from and including the first day of January following their election. *Except as in this article otherwise provided* county courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction [they] now *prescribed by the legislature* [possess] and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only where all the defendants reside in the county and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding [illegible] thousand dollars. The legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the [illegible] of the county courts provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which (1) the sum demanded exceeds [two] *three* thousand dollars, or (2) in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant[ ] *unless such defendant have an office for the transaction of business within the county and the cause of action arose therein.* [Courts of sessions except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the court of sessions in each county, except the county of New York shall thereupon be vested in the county court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts of sessions shall be transferred to the said county courts for hearing and determination.] Every county judge *and special county judge in counties having the same* shall perform such duties as [they] may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A county judge of any county may hold county courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section abolishes the county court of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, increases the jurisdiction of the remaining county courts in common law actions to $3,000 and authorizes the legislature to extend their jurisdiction to causes in which a person not a resident of the county is a defendant, if he have an office for the transaction of business within the county and the cause of action arose therein. These changes are made in response to a very widespread demand.

Section [15] 17. The existing surrogates' courts are continued, and the surrogates now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and surrogates' courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers [which the surrogates and existing surrogates' courts] now [possess] *prescribed by the legislature* until otherwise provided by [the legislature] *law*. The county judge shall be surrogate of his county except where a separate surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate surrogate, the legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. [No county judge or surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age.] Vacancies occurring in the office of *judge of the court of general sessions of the city of New York, judge of the city court of New York,* county judge, *special county judge* or surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the supreme court. [The compensation of any county judge or surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office.] For the relief of surrogates courts the legislature may confer upon the supreme court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand the powers and jurisdiction of surrogates[with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases]. *A surrogate of any county may hold a surrogate's court in any other county when requested by the surrogate of such other county. The legislature may at any time consolidate the offices of county judge and surrogate in any county.*

ABSTRACT.—By the amendment to this section surrogates and surrogates' courts are given the jurisdiction now prescribed by the legislature until otherwise prescribed by law. The general extension of the jurisdiction of those officers and courts by the code amendments of 1914 were regarded as too recent and experimental to justify more than a continuance of the jurisdiction so conferred subject to legislative change or modification. The surrogate of any county is authorized to hold a surrogate's court in any other county when requested by the surrogate of such county and the legislature is authorized at any time to consolidate the offices of county judge and surrogate in any county.

Section [16] 18. The legislature may on application of the board of supervisors provide for the election of local officers not to exceed two in any county to discharge the duties of county judge and of surrogate in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

Section [17] 19. The electors of the several towns shall at their annual town meetings or at such other time and in such manner as the legislature may direct elect justices of the peace whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term they shall hold for the [residue] *remainder* of the unexpired term. Their number, [and] classification[ ] *and duties* [may] *shall* be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record and their clerks may be removed for cause after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of the peace [and district court justices] *city magistrates and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article* may be elected in the [different] *several* cities of this state *or in any boroughs contained within a city or within districts created for that purpose or may be appointed by some local authorities of the several cities* in such manner[ ] and with such powers and for such terms, respectively as are or [shall] *may* be prescribed by law. *The boards of supervisors or other officials exercising power now vested in such boards may fix the compensation to be paid or allowed to justices of the peace in towns and cities for their services in criminal matters*[all other judicial officers in cities whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article shall be chosen by the electors of such cities or appointed by some local authorities thereof.]

ABSTRACT.—By the amendment to this section the provision that the number and the classification of justices of the peace may be regulated by law, is amended so as to provide that their number, classification [illegible] shall be regulated by law. This will require the legislature to deal with a subject which has given rise to much complaint. Justices of the peace, city magistrates and all other judicial officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in the judiciary article it is provided may be elected in the several cities of the state or in any borough contained within a city, or within districts created for that purpose, or may be appointed by some local authorities of the several cities. This extends the home rule principle in respect to the election of these minor officials not only to cities but to boroughs in such cities. Boards of supervisors and other officials exercising the power now vested in such boards are empowered to fix the compensation to be paid or allowed to justices of the peace in towns and cities for their services in criminal matters.

Section 20. The court of general sessions in and for the city and county of New York is continued, and from and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and seventeen it shall have the same jurisdiction and powers throughout the city of New York under the name of the court of general sessions of the city of New York, as it now possesses within the county of New York. It shall consist of the judges then in office and the [illegible] transferred thereto by this section, all of whom shall continue to be judges of the court of general sessions of the city of New York

THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS
FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed. The county courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx are abolished from and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The judges of such courts then in office shall for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, be judges of the court of general sessions of the city of New York. The successors to the judges who were elected or appointed as judges of the court of general sessions in and for the city and county of New York shall be elected by the electors within the county of New York, and the successors to the judges who were elected or appointed as judges of the county courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, respectively, shall be elected by the electors within each of such respective counties, so that the court of general sessions of the city of New York shall consist of seven judges resident in and elected by the electors within the county of New York, five judges resident in and elected by the electors in the county of Kings, and one judge resident in and elected by the electors in each of the counties of Queens, Richmond and Bronx. The legislature may in its discretion authorize the election of one additional judge to reside in and be chosen by the electors in the county of Bronx. The judges who were elected or appointed as judges of the court of general sessions in and for the city and county of New York, and the judges elected or appointed as judges of the county court of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, shall until the expiration of the term for which they were appointed or elected, be respectively paid by the city, the compensation now fixed by law. The successors of all of the judges of the court of general sessions of the city of New York shall be elected as hereinafter provided for a term of fourteen years, and their compensation shall be fixed by the legislature. The judges of the court of general sessions of the city of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the presiding judge thereof, who shall act as such for a period of five years or until the earlier expiration of his term of office, and who shall be charged with the general administration of the court, and assign the judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the presiding justice of the appellate divisions of the supreme court in the first and second departments shall from time to time prescribe. The judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the court. All criminal prosecutions and proceedings on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, pending in such county courts shall thereupon be transferred to the court of general sessions of the city of New York for hearing and determination at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide the clerk of the court of general sessions in and for the city and county of New York and the chief clerk of the county court in each of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, shall act within his county as clerk of the court of general sessions of the city of New York, and the presiding judge of such court shall make such rules and regulations respecting such clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient.

ABSTRACT.—By this new section the court of general sessions in and for the city and county of New York is continued, and from and after January 1, 1917, its jurisdiction is extended throughout the city of New York under the name of the court of general sessions of the city of New York, such court to consist of the judges then in office, together with the county judges of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx then in office, the successors to all of said judges to be chosen by the electors of the counties within which they respectively shall have been elected. The distribution of judges, for purposes of election, among the counties, and the number of such judges, are provided for in the text. All pending criminal prosecutions in the county courts mentioned are to be transferred to the court of general sessions on January 1, 1917. The creation of this court as a constitutional court and the consolidation therewith of the other courts mentioned is in the interest of increased efficiency.

Section 21. The city court of the city of New York is continued, and from and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, it shall have the same [illegible] New York, under the name of the city court of New York, as it now possesses within the county of New York and the county of Bronx and original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars. Such court shall have likewise the equity jurisdiction now possessed by county courts but such jurisdiction shall be exercised only within the respective counties of such city by the judges elected within such counties. It shall consist of the judges then in office who shall continue to be judges of the court for the remainder of the terms for which they respectively were elected or appointed, and the additional judges to be elected as provided in this section. The judges who were elected or appointed as judges of the city court of the city of New York, until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed, shall be paid the salaries now fixed by law for such judges. Their successors shall be elected by the electors of the county of New York and shall hold office for ten years. There shall also be five additional judges, two of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of the county of Kings, and one of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors in each of the counties of Bronx, Richmond and Queens, all of whom shall be elected at the general election in November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and they and their successors, who shall be chosen in like manner, shall hold office for ten years. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide the judge of the city court chosen in the county of Richmond shall be surrogate of that county. The legislature may provide for a surrogate for the county of Richmond. The legislature may in its discretion authorize the election of two additional judges, one to reside in and be chosen by the electors of the respective counties of Bronx and Kings. The judges elected as in this section provided shall receive from the city a compensation to be fixed by the legislature. The judges of the city court of New York shall choose one of their own number to be the presiding judge thereof who shall be charged with the general administration of the court and assign the judges to hold the terms thereof, subject to such regulations as the presiding justices of the appellate divisions of the supreme court in the first and second departments shall from time to time prescribe. The judges shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by the court. All civil actions or proceedings on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, pending in the county courts of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, respectively, shall thereupon be transferred to the city court of New York for hearing and determination, which court for the purpose only of such hearing and determination and the enforcement of the judgments rendered thereon shall have and exercise the jurisdiction previously vested in the respective county courts from which such cases are so transferred, at terms held within the counties in which the same are pending. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the clerk of the city court of the city of New York and the chief clerk of the county court in each of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, shall act within his county as clerk of the city court of New York, and the presiding judge of the court shall make such rules and regulations respecting the clerks' offices and the distribution of the business of the court in the said several counties as from time to time may be expedient, subject to regulations of the presiding justices of the first and second departments as aforesaid.

ABSTRACT.—By this new section the city court of the city of New York is continued, and from and after January 1, 1917, shall have the same jurisdiction and power throughout the city of New York under the name of the city court of New York, as it now possesses within New York and Bronx counties, and original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding $3,000, besides the equity jurisdiction possessed by county courts when the new constitution takes effect, which last mentioned jurisdiction shall be only within the respective counties of the city by the judges selected within such counties. The court shall consist of the judges of the city court of the city of New York in office January 1, 1917, who shall continue during the terms for which they were elected, and five additional judges, two of whom shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of Kings county and one in and by the electors of the counties of Bronx, Richmond and Queens, respectively, all of whom shall be elected at the general election in November, 1916, and hold office for ten years. The successors to all such judges shall be elected for ten years. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judge of the city court chosen in the county of Richmond shall be surrogate of that county, but the legislature is empowered to provide for a separate surrogate for that county. All civil actions or proceedings on January 1, 1917, pending in the county courts of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Bronx, respectively, shall be transferred to the city court of New York for hearing and determination. Very greatly increased efficiency has been realized by the consolidation of numerous small courts into single tribunals, so organized that their entire judicial force may be kept occupied, and the business within the jurisdiction of the court fairly distributed among its various terms and parts. The abolition of the county courts within the city of New York, and the extension over the whole city of the jurisdiction of the court of general sessions, so far as regards criminal jurisdiction, and of the jurisdiction of the city court of the city of New York, so far as regards civil jurisdiction, has been recommended by associations of lawyers, judges and others. It has been thought that such consolidated courts would relieve the supreme court of a great number of small cases and would make homogeneous courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, respectively, which would better meet the requirements of the business in the city of New York than the existing separate courts.

Section [15]22. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the legislature, but no inferior local court [hereafter created] created after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall be a court of record. [The] Except as herein provided the legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior [or] local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon county courts by or under this article. The legislature may, however, provide that the territorial jurisdiction of any inferior local court now existing or hereafter established in any city or village or of justices of the peace in cities shall extend throughout the county in which such court or justice is located, and also throughout such city or village irrespective of town or county lines. The legislature may also create civil divisions consisting of not to exceed three contiguous towns or parts thereof for the purpose of establishing therein inferior local courts having territorial jurisdiction throughout the county or counties in which such towns are situated. The legislature may confer upon any inferior local court power to try without a jury offenses of the grade of misdemeanor. The legislature may establish children's courts, and courts of domestic relations, as separate courts, or parts of existing courts or courts hereafter to be created, and may confer upon them such equity and other jurisdiction as may be necessary for the correction, protection, guardianship and disposition of delinquent, neglected or dependent minors, and for the punishment and correction of adults responsible for or contributing to such delinquency, neglect or dependency, and of all persons legally chargeable with the support of a wife or children who abandon or neglect to support either. In the exercise of such jurisdiction such courts may hear and determine such causes, with or without a jury, except those involving a felony. Except as [herein] in this article otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the legislature may direct.

ABSTRACT.—In order to prevent the constant tendency of inferior local courts to extend their powers and jurisdiction, this section as amended provides that no such court created after January 1, 1895, shall be a court of record. To meet the decisions of the court of appeals that under the existing constitution the legislature can not extend the jurisdiction of a local court beyond the limits of the city or village in which it is established, the provisions of the above section respecting such courts are amended by authorizing the legislature to provide that the territorial jurisdiction of any inferior local court now existing or hereafter established in any city or village, or of justices of the peace in cities, shall extend throughout the county in which such court or justice is located, and also throughout such city or village, irrespective of town or county lines. The legislature is also authorized to create civil divisions, consisting of not to exceed three contiguous towns or parts thereof, for the purpose of establishing therein inferior local courts, having territorial jurisdiction throughout the county or counties in which said towns are situated. The legislature is further authorized to confer upon any inferior local court power to try without a jury offenses of the grade of misdemeanor, thus enabling these petty offenses to be dealt with summarily without the delay incident to grand jury investigation and trial by jury after indictment. To enable the legislature to keep pace with modern theories of dealing with delinquent children, not as criminals, but as wards of the state, a provision is also included in this section empowering the legislature to establish children's courts. It may also establish courts of domestic relations for the protection of neglected children and wives.

Section [19]23. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the supreme court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The justices of the appellate division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by [said] such justices. The clerk of the court of appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The clerk of the court of appeals and the clerks of the appellate divisions shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

Section [20]24. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any judge of the court of appeals, or justice of the supreme court, or any county judge or surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this state, or act as referee. The legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon county judges and surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of judge of the court of appeals, justice of the supreme court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of county judge or surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this state.

Section [21]25. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes[,], civil practice rules and rules of court, and the collection, compilation and publication annually of the civil and criminal judicial statistics of the state, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

ABSTRACT.—This section, as amended, requires the legislature not only to provide for the speedy publication of all statutes but of civil practice rules and rules of court, and also for the collection, compilation and publication annually of the civil and criminal judicial statistics of the state, in order that the people may become better informed than at present concerning the work of their courts of justice.

Section [22]26. Justices of the peace and other local judicial officers provided for in sections [seventeen] nineteen and [eighteen] twenty-two, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Section [23]27. Courts of special sessions and inferior local courts of similar character shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

ABSTRACT.—This section, as amended, extends to inferior local courts of similar character, the provision that courts of special sessions shall have such jurisdiction of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law; thereby enabling the legislature to deal with a free hand with the whole subject of the organization and jurisdiction of the inferior criminal courts.

Section 28. Commissioners of jurors now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. The legislature may provide for the appointment of a commissioner of jurors in any county; in a county in the first and second judicial districts, by the respective appellate divisions of the supreme court embracing those districts, and in a county in the other judicial districts, by the justices of the supreme court resident in the judicial district embracing such county. The legislature shall define the duties of commissioners of jurors, fix their terms of office and their compensation which shall be a county charge.

ABSTRACT.—This new section continues the commissioners of jurors now in office, and authorizes the legislature to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of jurors in any county. The object of this provision is to enable the legislature to take the appointment of jury commissioners out of the hands of political officials and vest it in the courts.

Section 29. Laws may be passed to provide for a system of judicial authentication, registration and guaranty by the state, or by any county thereof, of titles to real property, the determination of adverse claims to and interests therein, and the establishment by means of fees or otherwise of assurance funds to make such system operative. Such administrative powers as are necessary may be conferred on existing courts of record.

ABSTRACT.—This new section authorizes laws to be enacted to provide for the so called Torrens system of registration and state guaranty of titles to real property.

ARTICLE [VII] IX.

Section 1. The credit of the state shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Section 2. The state may[, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.] contract debts in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and revenues, direct or indirect, for the purposes and within the amounts of appropriations theretofore made; bonds or other obligations for the moneys so borrowed shall be issued as may be provided by law, and shall with the interest thereon be paid from such taxes and revenues within one year from the date of issue.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section makes the following changes: At present, the state may contract debts, outside of those authorized by the people, up to one million dollars, without limitation as to the time or source of repayment. The section as amended strikes out this provision and provides that a state debt for temporary purposes only may be created by law within the amount and for [illegible] the objects of an existing appropriation, in anticipation of taxes and revenues; but it must be paid within a year from its creation from those taxes and revenues.

Section 3. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debt[s] shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein. [; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof.] On the final passage of such bill in either house of the legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election nor shall it be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage nor at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. [On the final passage of such bill in either house of the legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?"] The legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time[,] by law[,] forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law[; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability.]

Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, all debts contracted by the state after the second day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, pursuant to an authorization therefor, heretofore or hereafter made and each portion of any such debt from time to time so contracted irrespective of the terms of such authorization, shall be paid in equal annual instalments, the first of which shall be payable not more than one year, and the last of which shall be payable not more than fifty years, after such debt or portion thereof shall have been contracted. No such debt hereafter authorized shall be contracted for a period longer than that of the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted, to be determined by general laws, which determination shall be conclusive.

The legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any state debt which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof which has been or shall be created or issued before such alteration.

The money arising from any loan [or stock] creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability[.] and for no other purpose whatever. [No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the state to run for a period not exceeding fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund, and the legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt. The legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any state debt, which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof, which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration. In case the legislature increase the rate of interest upon any such debt, or part thereof, it shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the increased or altered interest on such debt as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable.]

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section makes the following changes: At present, state bond issues are secured by sinking funds, which have proved uncertain, complicated, expensive and dangerous. The above section as amended substitutes the simpler and cheaper serial bond system for the state, and also prevents long term bonds from being issued to pay for short lived improvements. It provides that state debts hereafter contracted by the issue of any bonds under a vote of the people, whether such vote was taken heretofore or be taken hereafter, shall be paid off in equal annual instalments, within a period of years which shall represent the probable life of the work or object of such bond issue, but not more than fifty years. Such probable life shall be determined for different classes of works by general law, which determination shall be conclusive.

Section 5. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the state heretofore contracted shall be continued; they shall be separately kept and safely invested[.] and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for [the specific purpose for which it shall have been provided] such payment and extinguishment as hereinafter provided. The comptroller shall each year appraise the securities held for investment in each of such funds at their fair market value not exceeding par. He shall then determine and certify to the legislature the amount of each of such funds and the amounts which, if thereafter annually contributed to each such fund, would, with the fund and with the accumulations thereon and upon the contributions thereto, computed at the rate of three per centum per annum, produce at the date of maturity the amount of the debt to retire which such fund was created, and the legislature shall thereupon appropriate as the contribution to each such fund for such year at least the amount thus certified.

If the income of any such fund in any year is more than a sum which, if annually added to such fund would, with the fund and its accumulations as aforesaid, retire the debt at maturity, the excess income may be applied to the interest on the debt for which the fund was created.

After any sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created no further contribution shall be made thereto except to make good any losses ascertained at the annual appraisals above mentioned, and the income thereof shall be applied to the payment of the interest on such debt. Any excess in such income not required for the payment of interest may be applied to the general fund of the state.

The legislature may also by general laws provide means and authority whereby outstanding bonds of the state, for which sinking funds are provided, may be exchanged at par for cancellation, for serial bonds of the form authorized under section four of this article, upon such terms and conditions as to interest and otherwise as it may in its discretion authorize or determine, except that the debt as thus refunded shall finally mature no later and at no greater comparative cost to the state than the original debt; the determination of the legislature as to such comparative cost shall be conclusive. No further contributions to the respective sinking funds shall be made on account of bonds so exchanged and the proportion of any such sinking fund which the amount of the bonds so exchanged shall bear to the amount of bonds outstanding of the same issue may be appropriated, as required, for the payment of the substituted serial bonds.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section makes the following changes: At present, contributions to the state sinking funds vary in amount, and are uncertain. The above section as amended provides for automatic and correct annual contributions to insure a normal increase in these funds, so that each will be sufficient to pay the debt at maturity, and also for exchanging such sinking fund bonds for bonds in the simpler and safer serial form.

Section [11.] 6. [The legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the treasury, moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the state treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under section four of article seven of the constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said section four of article seven, or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.] The legislature shall annually provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all debts created on behalf of the state except those contracted under section two of this article, as the same shall fall due, and for the contribution to all of the sinking funds heretofore created by law, of the amounts annually to be contributed under the provisions of section five of this article. If at any time the legislature shall fail to make any such appropriation, the comptroller shall set apart from the first revenues thereafter received, applicable to the general fund of the state, a sum sufficient to pay such interest, instalments of principal, or contributions to such sinking fund, as the case may be, and shall so apply the moneys thus set apart. The comptroller may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid, at the suit of any holder of such bonds.

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section makes the following changes: The present provision for contributions to sinking funds has resulted in too much being paid in most years, and too little in some others. The above section as amended supplies a mandatory provision directing the legislature to appropriate sums necessary for interest, instalments of principal, contributions to existing sinking funds, and in case of its failure so to do, the comptroller is directed to make such payments out of the first available moneys in his hands.

Section [12]7. [Improvement of highways.—] Debts hereafter authorized for the improvement of highways shall be created only in the manner provided in section four of this article. No provision of this article shall be deemed to impair or affect the validity of any debt of the state heretofore contracted or any right or obligation heretofore created between the state and any of its civil divisions.

[A debt or debts of the state may be authorized by law for the improvement of highways. Such highways shall be determined under general laws, which shall also provide for the equitable apportionment thereof among the counties. The aggregate of the debts authorized by this section shall not at any one time exceed the sum of fifty millions of dollars. The payment of the annual interest on such debt and the creation of a sinking fund of at least two per centum per annum to discharge the principal at maturity shall be provided by general laws whose force and effect shall not be diminished during the existence of any debt created thereunder. The legislature may by general laws require the county or town or both to pay to the sinking fund the proportionate part of the cost of any such highway within the boundaries of such county or town and the proportionate part of the interest thereon, but no county shall at any time for any highway be required to pay more than thirty-five hundredths of the cost of such highway, and no town more than fifteen hundredths. None of the provisions of the fourth section of this article shall apply to debts for the improvement of highways hereby authorized.]

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section makes the following changes: The present section provided a special method for highway bond issues. The amendment substitutes a provision which allows highway bonds to be issued in the same manner as the other bonds of the state. No amendment to the article is to affect such highway debt heretofore contracted, or rights and obligations heretofore created between the state and any of its civil divisions.

Section 8. The moneys authorized to be raised by the sale of highway bonds pursuant to the law approved by vote of the people at the general election held in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, which have been apportioned to certain counties in excess of the sums, to be determined by the comptroller, which are or will be required to construct and improve the highways theretofore determined by general laws to be constructed and improved in such counties, shall be applied by the superintendent of public works after appropriation by the legislature to the construction and improvement of such state routes and portions thereof, as were defined by law when such bonds were authorized, and located outside of such counties, as he may deem expedient.

ABSTRACT.—By a peculiar situation, over two million dollars have been lawfully apportioned among several counties for the improvement of highways therein under circumstances which prevent the money from being lawfully expended therefor, or for any other purpose, without a constitutional amendment. The highways for which the money might otherwise have been used are already constructed. The above new section is designed to make such money available for the construction and improvement of unfinished trunk lines of highways outside of such counties.

Section [6.] 9. Neither the legislature, canal board, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the state, shall audit, allow, or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the state, would be barred by lapse of time. This provision shall not be construed to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claims duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

Section [8.] 10. The legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, [or] the Black River canal, or canal terminals heretofore or hereafter constructed, nor shall any easement in or encumbrance on such canals or terminals be created; but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever. When necessary in the opinion of the superintendent of public works, easements in canal lands may be granted for purposes of bridge construction, provided that such easements shall not interfere with or impair the use of the canals. [The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition herein contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portion of the canals.] The canals to which such prohibition applies shall be those now known as the Erie, the Oswego, the Champlain, the Cayuga and Seneca, and the Black river canals until the barge canal improvement under chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and three, as heretofore amended, and chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, as heretofore amended, shall have been completed, when such prohibition shall apply only to the said terminals, the Black River canal, the said improved canals, the portions of existing canals heretofore reserved for barge canal or canal terminal purposes by statute, the existing inland Erie canal from Tonawanda creek to connection with the Black Rock harbor, those portions of the Erie and Champlain canals heretofore reserved by chapter two hundred and forty-three of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and canal slips numbers one and two in the city of Buffalo; provided, however, that in the city of Utica that portion of the existing Erie canal between Schuyler and Third streets may be sold or otherwise disposed of on condition that a flow of sufficient water from Schuyler to Third street to feed that portion of the canal east of Third street be maintained. The abandonment, sale or other disposition of canals or canal property shall be under and pursuant to general laws only and such laws shall secure to the state the fair appraised value of the property which may be abandoned and sold. Such general laws may provide for the abandonment of portions of the existing canals which by reason of the completion of parts of the barge canals shall have become unnecessary for purposes of navigation and shall be certified by the superintendent of public works to have become so.

Real property which has been or which may hereafter be appropriated for canal purposes shall be deemed to be held by the state in fee unless expressly taken for temporary purposes.

The leasing of surplus waters of any of the state canals or canal feeders or of any waters impounded by the construction of dams, reservoirs or other structures shall hereafter be pursuant to general laws only, but this provision shall not authorize the use for other than navigation purposes of water diverted from the Black river watershed to feed the Erie canal. No such lease nor the use of waters thereunder shall in any way injure, impair, interfere with, or endanger navigation or the construction, use, maintenance, operation or safety of the canals or of other property of the state. Each lease shall be for a stated period not exceeding thirty years and shall reserve to the state the right, whenever in the opinion of those having charge of the management and operation of the canals the needs of navigation require it, to terminate or suspend the same and to regulate or alter the amount of water to be used thereunder, together with the corresponding compensation therefor, without incurring liability upon the part of the state.

ABSTRACT.—This amendment extends the existing prohibition against the sale, lease or other disposition of the Erie and other canals so as to embrace canal terminals heretofore or hereafter constructed. It also defines the canals to which such prohibition applies, such definition being necessary on account of the construction of the barge canals which, when completed, will leave certain existing canals and canal lands in a condition where they cannot be used for canal purposes. The amendment therefore provides that the abandonment, sale or other disposition of canals or canal property which shall cease to be a part of the canal system shall be only pursuant to general laws, which shall secure to the state the fair appraised value thereof. The granting of easements with respect to canals in active operation is confined to easements for necessary bridges. It is also provided that surplus waters of the canals may be leased, but only pursuant to general and not special laws. The paragraph relating to real property appropriated is designed to remove an uncertainty as to the state's title to the property, and does not in any manner interfere with vested rights.

Section [9.] 11. No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the canal board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

Section [10.] 12. The canals may be improved in such manner as the legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by section four of this article or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the state treasury, or by equitable annual tax.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to the securities of the state or a civil division thereof. Hereafter no exemption from taxation shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

ABSTRACT.—This section prohibits exemption from taxation by contract, except as to the securities of the state or a civil division thereof. Exemption contracts have been held by the courts to be irrepealable, and the power of taxation over the exempted property is lost forever. Future exemption can be granted only by general laws, which must receive a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house of the legislature instead of a majority as at present.

Section 2. Taxes shall be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The legislature shall prescribe how taxable subjects shall be assessed and provide for officers to execute laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, any provision of section two of article thirteen of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. The legislature shall provide for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments.

Section 3. For the assessment of real property, heretofore locally assessed, the legislature shall establish tax districts, none of which, unless it be a city, shall embrace more than one county. The assessors therein shall be elected by the electors of such districts or appointed by such authorities thereof as shall be designated by law. The legislature may provide that the assessment roll of each larger district shall serve for all the lesser tax districts within its boundaries. No such tax district larger than a town, except a city, shall be established until the law providing therefor shall have been adopted by a vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon in such proposed district at an election for which provision shall be made by law. The legislature may, however, provide for the assessment by state authorities of all the property of designated classes of public service corporations.

ABSTRACT.—Sections two and three require to be read in conjunction. Their effect is as follows: All taxes are required to be imposed by general laws and for public purposes only. The legislature is required to classify the subjects of taxation and to designate what officers shall assess and collect taxes except that in the assessment of ordinary real property the assessing officers must be selected locally. The legislature is to establish, outside of the city of New York, tax district units not larger than a county, but no tax district larger than a town can be established without a local referendum. One system of assessment and collection may be established for all the tax districts within the larger tax district unit. This will avoid the present extensive duplication of work, resulting in a large saving of expense. The legislature is required to provide for supervision, review and equalization of assessments, which will make for greater uniformity and less inequality in taxation. The legislature is empowered to provide for the assessment of all the property of public service corporations by state authorities. The nature and extent of steam and street railroad, telephone and telegraph, electric, gas and water properties has been found to preclude their proper valuation by local assessors. These sections vest complete and unhampered power in the legislature to deal effectively with the subject of taxation to the end that property now notoriously escaping taxation may be made to bear a fair and just share of the burdens of government.

ARTICLE [VIII] XI.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

Section 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Section 3. The term corporation as used in this article shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

Section 4. The legislature shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto. And no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation; and no director or trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of such bank or institution for savings. The legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

Section 5. The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation, issuing bank notes of any description.

Section 6. The legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

Section 7. The stock holders of every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Section 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Section 9. Neither the credit nor the money of the state shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the state for educational purposes.

Section 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

Section 11. [Part of § 10 of present article eight.] No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of [said] such county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of [said] such city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water. [; but the term of the bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity.] All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted: except that debts incurred by [the city of New York] cities of the first class after the first day of January, [nineteen] one thousand nine hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, [nineteen] one thousand nine hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, [nineteen] one thousand nine hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included: and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on [said] such debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of [said] such city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal [the said] such interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by [said] such city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall thereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

ABSTRACT.—This section was formerly part of section ten of present article eight. The essential amendment thereto consists in making the existing provisions, relating to the debts that are to be excluded in ascertaining the power of a city to be-

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some [deleted] applicable to the cities of Buffalo and Rochester. These two cities are the only cities in the state which have ... the exclusion of excluding water ... in debt limit.

Section 12. The legislature shall provide for the method and limitations under which debts ... the cities, counties, towns, villages and other civil divisions of the state ... to the end that such debts shall be paid in annual installments the last of which shall fall due and be paid within fifty years after such debt shall have been contracted and that no such debt shall be contracted for a period longer than the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is to be contracted.

ABSTRACT.—This new section requires the legislature to provide that hereafter ... and other civil divisions of the state shall issue serial bonds only and that ... debts may not be contracted for a longer period than the probable life of the work or object for which the debt is created. By this section the financial policy of cities and other civil divisions is made to conform to that of the state as provided in article nine.

Section ... The legislature shall provide for a state board of charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined, a state commission in lunacy[,] to which shall *remain the management and fiscal control of the state hospitals for the insane (not including institutions for criminals or convicts) except in so far as such management may now or hereafter be delegated by the legislature to local boards of managers, and which shall* visit and inspect all institutions either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); a state commission of prisons which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors.

ABSTRACT.—The purpose and effect of this amendment is to insure by constitutional provision the continued management and fiscal control of the state hospitals for the insane under the jurisdiction of the state hospital commission. For ... years the legislature has been adding to the statutory powers of such commission ... in the upbuilding of the commission. The provisions of the amendment adopted by the convention will insure the present powers of the commission beyond the possibility of interference by the legislature.

Section [12.] *11.* The members of [the said] *each* board and of [the said] *such* commissions shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and any member may be removed from office by the governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

Section [13.] *12.* Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of [the] *this* constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the legislature. The visitation and inspection herein provided for, shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law.

Section [14.] *16.* Nothing in this constitution contained shall prevent the legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education, of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the legislature. No such payments shall be made for any ... received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the state board of charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the legislature by general laws.

Section [15.] *17.* Commissioners of the state board of charities and commissioners of the state commission in lunacy, now holding office, shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the legislature shall otherwise provide. The legislature may confer upon the commissions and upon the board mentioned in the foregoing sections any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of this constitution.

ARTICLE [IX.] *XII.*

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children of this state may be educated.

Section 2. The corporation created in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, under the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name of The University of the State of New York. It shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified or diminished by the legislature, shall be exercised, by not less than nine regents.

Section 3. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of [the said] *such* common school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenue of [the said] *such* literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of [the said] *such* common school fund.

Section 4. Neither the state nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

ARTICLE [X.] *XIII.*

Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys, and registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time, and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

Section 2. All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers [,] whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as [the legislature shall designate for that purpose.] *shall be provided by law.* All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as [the legislature may direct] *may be provided by law.*

ABSTRACT.—The amendment to this section, substituting the expression "provided by law" for "legislature shall designate (or direct)," is designed to harmonize the effect with that of the amendments to the sections now numbered 25 and 26 of article 3.

Section 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this constitution it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

Section 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article shall be prescribed by law.

Section 5. The legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

[Present § 6 has been transferred to article 3 and becomes § 7 thereof.]

Section [7.] *6.* Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for [supplying] *filling* vacancies created by such removal.

Section [8.] *7.* The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Section [9.] *8.* No officer whose salary is fixed by this constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other state officers named in this constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

Section [Art. 5, § 8.] *9.* All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished; and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the state in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

Section [Art. 5, § 9.] *10.* Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state, and all of the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.

ARTICLE [XI.] *XIV.*

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of the state, shall constitute the militia, subject however to such exemptions as are now, or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the legislature of this state.

Section 2. The legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active force of such other persons as may make application to be so enlisted.

Section 3. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the legislature may deem proper, provided however that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof.

Section 4. The governor shall appoint [the chiefs of the several staff departments,] his aides-de-camp and military secretary *and the adjutant-general of the state,* all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the governor shall have been elected; he shall also nominate, and with the consent of the senate appoint, all major[-]generals. *The legislature may prescribe the number and qualifications of major generals and aides-de-camp.*

ABSTRACT.—See the abstract below under section 6 of this article.

Section 5. All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner *and shall have such qualifications* as the legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia, provided, however, that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

ABSTRACT.—See the abstract below under section 6 of this article.

Section 6. The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the governor as commander-in-chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the senate on the recommendation of the governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of [six] *three* months or more.

ABSTRACT.—The provisions of the present constitution have become inoperative in certain particulars, by reason of acts of congress requiring that the organization of our National Guard conform to that of the regular army. This congress is empowered to do, by the federal constitution. The state of New York had anticipated this federal law by enacting our military law of 1898, under which the National Guard had been reorganized. The purpose of the amendments to sections four, five and six of this article is to harmonize our constitution with the demands of the federal law and also with the existing practice as embodied in the state military law of 1898.

ARTICLE [XII.] *XV.*

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the legislature *by general laws* to provide for the organization of new cities, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations, [and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.] *in such manner as shall secure to them the exercise of the powers granted to cities in this article. Except as to cities having more than one hundred thousand population, it shall be the duty of the legislature to restrict the powers of taxation and assessment so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessments by any city or incorporated village.*

ABSTRACT.—The eliminated part of this section relating to employees has been taken care of in the next succeeding section (2) and the new matter adjusts the existing provisions of the constitution to the home rule provisions of this constitution. The duty of the legislature as to restrictions upon the power of taxation and assessment by municipalities is, by the amendment to this section, confined so far as cities are concerned to those having more than one hundred thousand population.

Section [1 part] *2.* The legislature may regulate and fix the wages *and, except as otherwise provided in this article, the salaries and may also regulate and fix* the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

ABSTRACT.—This section is a part of section one of article twelve of the present constitution and modifies it only to the extent of transferring from the legislature to cities the right to fix the salaries mentioned in the ensuing provisions of the article.

Section 3. Every city shall have exclusive power to manage, regulate and control its property, affairs and municipal government subject to the provisions of this constitution and subject further to the provisions of the general laws of the state, of laws applying to all the cities of the state without classification or distinction, and of laws applying to a county not wholly included within a city establishing or affecting the relations between such a county and a city therein.

Such power shall be deemed to include among others:

(a) The power to organize and manage all departments, bureaus, or other divisions of its municipal government and to regulate the powers, duties, qualifications, mode of selection, number, terms of office, compensation and method of removal of all city officers and employees, including all police and health officers and employees paid by the city, and of all non-judicial officers and employees attached to courts not of record, and to regulate the compensation of all officers not chosen by the electors and of all employees of counties situated wholly within a city except assistants and employees of district attorneys and except officers and employees of courts of record.

(b) The power, as hereinafter provided, to revise or enact amendments to its charter in relation to its property, affairs or municipal government and to enact amendments to any local or special law in relation thereto. A city may adopt a revised charter or enact amendments to its charter or any existing special or local law in relation to any matter of state concern the management, regulation and control of which shall have been delegated to the city by law, until and unless the legislature, pursuant to the provisions of section four of this article shall enact a law inconsistent therewith. The term "charter" is declared for the purposes of this article to include any general city law enacted for the cities of one class in so far as it applies to such city.

The legislative body of the city may enact such amendments, subject to the approval of the mayor and of the board of estimate and apportionment of the city if any there be; provided, however, that in a city in which any of the members of the board of estimate and apportionment are not elected or in which no such body exists no such amendment shall be enacted without the assent of two-thirds of all members elected to such legislative body. Every such enactment shall embrace only one subject and shall expressly declare that it is such an amendment. Every amendment which changes the framework of the government of a city or modifies restrictions as to issuing bonds or contracting debts shall be submitted to the legislature in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen on or before the fifteenth day of March and in any year thereafter during the first week of its next regular session, and shall take effect as law sixty days after such submission unless in the meantime the legislature shall disapprove the same by joint resolution. Every other such amendment shall take effect upon its enactment as above provided without such submission to the legislature.

The legislature by general law shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing by the legislative body of the city concerning any such amendment before final action thereon by it.

At the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and unless its charter after one revision thereof shall otherwise provide, in every eighth year thereafter either at the general or at a special election, every city shall submit to the electors thereof, the question "shall there be a commission to revise the charter of the city?" and may at the same time choose seven commissioners to revise the city charter in case the question be answered in the affirmative, provided, however, that in the city of New York the number of such commissioners shall be sixteen, nine of whom shall be chosen by the electors of the entire city, two by the electors of the borough of Manhattan, two by the electors of the borough of Brooklyn, and one each by the electors of the boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond respectively. Such revision when completed shall be filed in the office of the city clerk, and not less than six weeks after such filing shall be submitted to the electors of the city at the next ensuing general election or at a special election to be called for that purpose. If such revision be approved by the affirmative vote of the majority of the electors voting thereon, such revision shall be submitted to the legislature during the first week of its session in January of the year following the approval thereof, and if not disapproved by the legislature by joint resolution prior to the first day of July thereafter shall thereupon take effect as law except as therein therein specified. The legislature shall by general law provide for carrying into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

Every charter revision and every amendment of any provision of law, enacted pursuant to this section shall be deposited with the secretary of state and published as the legislature may direct.

ABSTRACT.—This section is entirely new and contains the bulk of the provisions relating to home rule for cities. The general grant of power is contained in the first paragraph and is made subject to (1) the provisions of the constitution, (2) general laws of the state, (3) laws applying to all the cities of the state and (4) certain laws applying to a county not wholly within a city (meaning a county outside of New York city). Subdivisions (a) and (b) enumerate some of the powers contained in the general grant of power but not all of them. The general grant of power contained in the first paragraph and in subdivisions (a) and (b) withholds from the city the control of matters of state concern, but by a provision in subdivision (b) a city may regulate even matters of state concern within its boundaries until the legislature intervenes. The remainder of the section relates to the amendment of existing charters and of special laws relating to cities and the adoption of new charters.

Amendments to existing charters and to special laws relating to cities may be made by the local authorities without the intervention of the legislature, except where the amendment changes the framework of the government of the city or modifies restrictions as to the issuing of bonds or contracting debts. This power of amendment extends, as already stated, even to matters of state concern until and unless the legislature intervenes. The framework of the government of a city which the city is not authorized to change without submission to the legislature applies to the general outline or plan of the city's governmental structure. The adoption by municipalities of new charters is provided for, subject to the disapproval of the legislature by joint resolution.

These provisions confer upon cities the power to regulate their affairs within the restrictions and under the conditions stated without resort to the legislature and include the right of court review which the police, for instance, in New York city now enjoy, which right of review can not be affected except with the consent of the board of aldermen of New York city, the board of estimate and apportionment and the mayor, and even in such a case the legislature might by general law affecting all the cities of the state provide for a court review for all the police of the state.

The general purport of the provisions is to obviate the necessity of repeated applications to the legislature, as heretofore, in city matters and to enable cities to control their own property, affairs and municipal government, subject only to the supervisory power of the legislature where is involved (1) the framework of the government, (2) the issuance of bonds or the contracting of debts, (3) matters of state concern, (4) territory outside of a city or (5) the adoption of new charters.

Section [2.] *4.* All cities are classified according to the latest *federal or state census or* enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand; the third class, all other cities. [Laws relating to the property, affairs of government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class.]

The legislature may delegate to cities for exercise within their respective local jurisdictions such of its powers of legislation as to matters of state concern as it may from time to time deem expedient.

The legislature shall pass no law relating to the property, affairs or municipal government of any city excepting such as is applicable to all the cities of the state without classification or distinction.

The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to restrict the powers of the legislature to pass laws regulating matters of state concern as distinguished from matters relating to the property, affairs or municipal government of cities.

Laws affecting cities in relation to boundaries, water supply, sewerage and public improvements, involving the use of territory outside the boundaries of cities, and in relation to the government of cities in matters of state concern and applying to less than all the cities of the state without classification or distinction are defined for the purposes of this article as special city laws. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law[, relating to a city,] has been passed by both branches of the legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of [such] *each* city *to which it relates,* and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to *the clerk of* the house from which it was sent, [or] *who,* if the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, *shall immediately transmit the same* to the governor with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill; but the legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class. The legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city" or "cities" as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city" or "cities" as the case may be.

ABSTRACT.—The division, under the present constitution, of city laws into general and special city laws has been abolished by an amendment to this section, and special city laws are defined to comprise only the cases enumerated. In this section the legislature is given authority to delegate to cities power of legislation over matters of state concern which bear upon the sovereignty of the state and which has not been surrendered by the general grant of power to cities. On the other hand, by this provision the legislature is expressly forbidden to pass laws relating to the property, affairs or municipal government of a city except such as are applicable to all the cities of the state, thus confirming the exclusive power granted to cities under the restrictions and conditions mentioned. An important provision in this section relates to the manner of adoption of special city laws which include in their definition all laws affecting less than all the cities of the state and relating to (1) matters of state concern or (2) to public improvements requiring territory outside a city. These special laws are required to be submitted to the cities for their approval as provided in the present constitution with reference to special city laws.

Section [3.] *5.* All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New York [and] Kings, *Queens, Richmond and Bronx,* and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand [eight] nine hundred and [ninety-five] *sixteen,* whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply to [any city of the third class, or to] elections of any judicial officers, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

ABSTRACT.—This section, as amended, makes no substantial change from the present constitution, except that it provides that cities of the third class, like all other cities of the state, shall hold their local elections at the general election in an odd-numbered year.

ARTICLE [XIII.] *XVI.*

Section 1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ...., according to the best of my ability[;]" and all such officers who shall have been chosen at any election shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above prescribed, together with the following addition thereto, as part thereof:

"And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote[.]" and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Section 2. Any person holding office under the laws of this state, who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, shall receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, any thing of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statute in relation to the offense of bribery.

Section 3. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to an officer, if it shall be received, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to punishment, except as herein provided. No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor, if he shall testify to the giving or offering of such bribe. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, if it be rejected by the officer to whom it was tendered, shall be guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony.

Section 4. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or promising a bribe, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

Section 5. No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this state, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the attorney-general. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment except as herein provided. No person, or officer or agent of a corporation giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

Section 6. Any district attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute a person charged with the violation in his county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this state, within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person in said county, shall be a charge against the state, and their payment by the state shall be provided for by law.

ARTICLE [XIV.] *XVII.*

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate and assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, *after consideration in joint session as hereinafter provided and after the same shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members in its final form for at least five calendar legislative days prior to agreement thereon,* such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice[;]. *On the first Tuesday following the adoption by either house of the legislature of any proposed amendment to this constitution, the two houses shall convene in joint session for the consideration thereof and thereafter the proposal shall be considered and acted upon by the houses separately.* [and if] *If* in the legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, *and all the requirements for the original passage thereof shall be observed,* then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit [each] *such* proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval *at the general election* in such manner [and at such times] as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of [the] *this* constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

ABSTRACT.—This section, as amended, continues the legislative method of initiating proposed amendments, but a new provision is inserted that the consideration of such proposed amendments must be had by both houses of the legislature, sitting together in joint session, prior to taking the final vote; also that such proposed amendments must be upon the desks of the members, in final form, for at least five calendar legislative days prior to agreement thereon. The purpose of having the legislature consider a constitutional amendment in joint session is to focus attention upon it as an extraordinary occasion and to insure more thorough discussion. The purpose of having all proposals printed in final form for several days prior to final vote thereon is to correct an evident omission in the existing constitution which makes a similar provision for legislative bills. A provision has been incorporated in the above section and also in section two of this article requiring all amendments and proposed constitutions and all questions for the calling of a convention to be submitted hereafter at general elections, thus eliminating the provision in the constitution now in force which permits the legislature to provide for such submissions at special elections. The purpose of this change is to secure a more substantial expression of opinion from the people than it seems possible to obtain at a special election.

Section 2. [At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and every twentieth year thereafter, and also at such times as the legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors of the state and in case of a majority of the electors voting thereon] *The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and shall be submitted at such other general elections as the legislature may by law provide. In case a majority of the electors voting thereon* shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the electors of every senate district of the state, as then organized, shall elect three delegates at the next ensuing general election at which members of the assembly shall be chosen, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the capitol on the first Tuesday [of April next ensuing after their election,] *following the completion of the canvass of the votes cast for delegates-at-large at such election* and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall have been completed. Every delegate shall receive for his services the same compensation and the same [mileage] *reimbursement for railroad fare* as shall then be annually payable to the members of the assembly. A majority of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no amendment to [the] *this* constitution shall be submitted for approval to the electors as hereinafter provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have the power to appoint such officers, employees and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation and to provide for the printing of its documents, journal and proceedings. The convention shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualification of its members. In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation or other cause, of any district delegate elected to the convention, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates representing the district in which such vacancy occurs. If such vacancy occurs in the office of a delegate-at-large, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates-at-large. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendment which shall have been adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state [at the time and] in the manner provided by such convention, at [an] *a general* election which shall be held not less than [six weeks] *ninety days* after the adjournment of such convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or constitutional amendments, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, such constitution or constitutional amendments, shall go into effect on the first day of January next after such approval.

ABSTRACT.—By this amendment, the question of holding a constitutional convention will not be submitted in the year 1916, as now required, unless the legislature shall so provide; nor is the submission of such question required, under the above amendment, in any stated year; but the question must be submitted every twenty years, in any case, counting from the next preceding submission by legislative act. Provision is made also by this amendment for convening the next constitutional convention on the first Tuesday ensuing after the completion of the canvass of the votes cast for delegates-at-large to such convention. This will result in calling the convention in the latter part of December following the election of the delegates, instead of on the first Tuesday in April following the election as at present. Delegates are to be reimbursed for railroad fare in the same manner as is proposed for members of the assembly. Provision is also made for submitting in future a proposed constitution adopted by a convention not less than 90 days after the adjournment of such convention, instead of not less than six weeks as at present.

Section 3. The validity of an election upon any amendment or proposed constitution or the question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the constitution?" or upon any other question submitted to the electors of the state under this constitution, and the determination whether the proposed amendment, constitution or question has received the number of votes requisite for the adoption of such amendment or constitution or the decision of such question, may be contested in the supreme court by any elector in an action in equity brought within three months after such election against the secretary of state, and the judgment rendered shall be reviewable by the court of appeals.

ABSTRACT.—Provision is made by this new section for permitting the validity of an election upon any constitutional amendment or proposed constitution or any other question submitted to the electors under the constitution and the determination of the result of such an election to be contested by any elector in an action brought in the supreme court. The court of appeals has recently decided that this is impossible under the existing constitution and the omission of such a provision has been deemed perilous by the convention.

Section [3] *4.* Any amendment proposed by a constitutional convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the legislature, coincidently submitted to the people for approval [at the general election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, or at any subsequent election], shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the legislature[.]; *provided, however, that, if at the general election held in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have approved and ratified the amendment to section one of article two of the constitution then in force, heretofore proposed by the legislature, section one of article two of this constitution shall be deemed thereby amended so as to embody therein the new matter contained in such proposed amendment so approved. If, at such general election, a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have approved and ratified chapter five hundred and seventy of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen heretofore submitted to the people pursuant to section four of article seven of the constitution then in force, the same shall take effect notwithstanding any amendment of such constitution, except that, irrespective of the terms of such chapter, the debt so authorized shall be paid in equal annual instalments in conformity with section four of article nine of this constitution.*

ABSTRACT.—Provision is made by this amendment for embodying in the new constitution the proposed woman suffrage amendment submitted by the legislature if at the general election it is approved and ratified. Provision is also made that if the people approve the canal referendum act, which is submitted to them for approval, the debt so authorized shall be paid in equal annual installments instead of through a sinking fund as provided by the act. The purpose of this is to conform to the new provision of the constitution herewith submitted requiring serial bonds instead of sinking funds for all future debts of the state.

ARTICLE [XV.] *XVIII.*

Section 1. This constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand [eight] *nine hundred and [ninety-five] sixteen,* except as herein otherwise provided.

Done in Convention at the Capitol in the city of Albany, the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

ELIHU ROOT,
President and Delegate at Large.
WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

The Delegates of the People of the State of New York in Convention Assembled to revise and amend the Constitution of the State present to the People a revised Constitution of eighteen articles.

We have, in the revised Constitution submitted, retained the general framework of the existing Constitution, and have recommended such modifications as in our opinion are essential to the improvement of the government of the State and to remedy the most striking deficiencies of the existing system.

Besides striking out the obsolete matter, we have considered upwards of 800 amendments proposed, and have adopted 33. The most important of the amendments proposed deal with:

1. The reorganization of the State government on its administrative side into seventeen civil departments, a reduction in the number of elected officers, and provisions for the appointment of all other officers.

2. Provisions affecting the Legislature, designed to remove from it the consideration of local matters and private claims, and to restore it to its true function of enacting laws of general application and of making necessary appropriations for the conduct of the State government.

3. A careful regulation of and change in the method of making appropriations for the expenses of the State, by means of an annual executive budget.

4. Improvements in the method of contracting indebtedness for the purposes of the State, and the substitution of serial for sinking fund bonds.

5. The grant to cities of as large a control of their own municipal government and affairs as is consistent with State sovereignty.

6. Authority in the Legislature, with the approval of the electors of such county, to provide for any county optional forms of government and prohibiting the passage of local or special laws relating to a county, except at the instance of its local authorities.

7. Reform in civil procedure in the courts of the State, and provisions affecting the organization and jurisdiction of the courts, designed to prevent delays in the administration of justice and to simplify litigation and make it less expensive.

Kingston Savings Bank

273 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1874.

OFFICERS.
MYRON TELLER, President.
GEORGE BURGEVIN, JOHN E. KRAFT. Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES TAPPEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. DE LAVERGNE, Assistant Treasurer.
HARRY ENSIGN, Accountant.
JAMES A BETTS, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
James A. Betts, George Burgevin,
Zadoc P. Bolce, Levan S. Winne,
Everett Fowler, D. N. Mathews,
John E. Kraft, Sam Bernstein,
Charles Tappen, A. D. Rose,
Myron Teller, Virgil B. Van Wagonen
John J. Campbell

Deposits made on or before Nov. 3, 1915, and remaining in bank until July 1, 1916, will be credited with eight (8) months' interest.

Interest will be paid on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars.

Accounts may be opened by mail for which a bank book will be forwarded on receipt of New York draft, certified check, postoffice or express money order.

Rooms for the convenience of ladies are a feature of the banking house.

Interest at the rate of 4% per annum was declared for six months ending June 30, 1915.

THE RONDOUT Savings Bank

RONDOUT, N. Y

OFFICERS:
J. E. DERRENBACHER .... President
T. C. COYKENDALL ... 1st Vice-President
F. H. GRIFFITHS .... 2nd Vice-President
L. L. OSTERHOUDT .... Secretary
DAYTON MURRAY .... Bookkeeper

TRUSTEES:
F. Stephan, Jr. | E. Coykendall.
F. H. Griffiths. | John S. Thompson.
Wesley D. Hale. | A. A. Stern.
J. E. Derrenbacher. | T. C. Coykendall.
J. Graham Rose. | H. B. Flemming.
John D. Schoonmaker, Nicholas Stock.
L. L. Osterhoudt.

Interest will be paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared for six months ending June 30, 1915.

Interest credited semi-annually, January and July.

Moneys withdrawn before January 1 and July will not be entitled to interest.

Deposits commence to draw interest from the first of each month.

All deposits made on or before the 10th day of January and July draw interest from the first days of those months.

Banking hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

ADVERTISERS ESTIMATE THE VALUE BY THE CIRCULATION.
And The Freeman has a circulation double that of all other Kingston dailies combined.

THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS
FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

VanWagenen's

Kingston's Foremost Talking Machine Store !

The World Needs More Music !

You need it. Each of us needs it. Our children need it.

We need more singing, more joy, more harmony in our minds and hearts and with other minds and hearts, more living.

Hearing is Believing

The best music in the World can be enjoyed thru a Columbia Grafonola.

Tone is in ultimate demand, and it is tone that has given Columbia Grafonolas the place they hold.

Do not be satisfied with reading this advertisement. Hear it. All you need do is to telephone us and ask to have one sent to your home with an assortment of records on approval.

You can purchase a Columbia Grafonola for as little as $17.50, and on easy terms.

Records 65c and up.

New Records You Should Own—

A 5719. Good Bye Sweet Day.
Contralto Solo

A 1831. My Sweet Adair.
Duet

A 5723. A Little Bit of Heaven, Waltz.
Princes' Orchestra

(Third Floor)

Extraordinary Savings on Community Silver

¼ to ½ off

Teas	$2 15 set	$1 61 set
Tables	4 30 set	3 23 set
Medium Forks	4 30 set	3 23 set
Dessert Spoons	4 00 set	3 00 set
H H Dessert Knife	5 80 set	4 35 set
H H Medium Fork	6 00 set	4 50 set
Sugars	$ 85 ea.	$ 45 ea.
Baby Spoons	60 ea	30 ea.
Orange Spoons	3 00 set	1 50 set
Cream Ladles	1 25 ea.	45 ea.
Gravy Ladles	1 50 ea.	75 ea.

MEXICO TO DEMAND HUERTA EXTRADITION

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct. 27.—General Huerta yet may face a firing squad for the killing of President Madero and Vice President Suarez in Mexico City. The new de facto government in Mexico, headed by General Carranza will make a demand for his extradition to Mexico within the next few days. A copy of the demand, accompanied by what officials at the Mexican embassy here declare is conclusive evidence implicating General Huerta in the deaths of the former president and vice president has reached here from Mexico City. So soon as the new Mexican ambassador is named this demand and the evidence will be submitted to Secretary of State Lansing. Mexican officials claim the proof to be submitted is so conclusive that Huerta cannot claim immunity at the hands of the United States on the ground that any offense he may have committed was a "political one."

Among the new evidence found is a complete confession from the man who, it is alleged, actually committed the murder of Madero and Suarez. He is Major Cardenas, now held by the Guatemalan government in the penitentiary in Guatemala City On account of the present strained relations between the Guatemalan government and Carranza it is doubtful whether the former will deliver Cardenas to the Mexican authorities for punishment but they already have allowed a facsimile of his written confession to come into the hands of the Mexican authorities.

Cardenas commanded the rurales who were detailed to escort Madero and Suarez to the penitentiary in Mexico City after Madero had been forced to surrender to Huerta in the national palace. His confession, it is stated, shows that he acted under orders directly from Huerta when he killed Madero and Suarez and then formally reported that they had been shot while trying to escape from their automobile

Huerta is still being held by the United States government under the technical charge of attempting to lead a new revolution in Mexico. One of the pledges of the Carranzista party was to avenge the murder of Madero, upon its triumph, and now that it has been recognized its leaders are determined to leave no stone unturned to bring the participants in Huerta's coup to justice. Amnesty will be extended to most of the Villa adherents, but there will be considerable firing squad activity after the trials of Huertistas get thoroughly under way. Several already have paid the death penalty

An effort also will be made to secure the extradition of Felix Diaz, fellow-conspirator of Huerta, and all others prominent in the Huerta uprising who have since taken refuge in the United States

Good Use For Old Autos

What to do with an old automobile so as to get something out of it is a puzzling question The engine is generally in serviceable condition, but the body is more or less wrecked, bent and out of date Many are converted into small trucks by removing the rear seat and putting on a body In this way an old automobile may give good service for several years in carrying produce to market

Another use for an old automobile is as a light tractor Farm and Home tells of a Canadian farmer who conceived the idea of putting his old car to work on his farm after driving it more than 20,000 miles over the rough roads of his county It was converted into a tractor by putting in an extra axle under the frame, two feet in front of the rear axle of the car, on which were placed two binder wheels. The rear wheels were replaced with small sprocket wheels, which were connected with large sprockets on the drive wheels by a chain. This reduced the speed of the car and gave it more power

In its converted form it has proved very useful. Its owner states he was able to seed 30 acres a day or harrow from 60 to 70 acres with his automobile. By drawing two 12-inch bushers, he managed to break five acres a day, or the equivalent to the work done by six to eight horses.

The consumption of gasoline is much less than the cost of horse feed, while the saving in time is an important item.

FEED CHILDREN

On Properly Selected Food. It Pays Big Dividends.

If parents will give just a little intelligent thought to the feeling of their children the difference in the health of the little folks will pay, many times over, for the small trouble

A mother writes: "Our children are all so much better and stronger than they ever were before we made a change in the character of the food. We have quit using potatoes three time a day with coffee and so much meat

"Now we give the little folks some fruit, either fresh, stewed, or canned, some Grape-Nuts with cream, occasionally some soft boiled eggs, and some Postum for breakfast and supper. Then for diner they have some meat and vegetables.

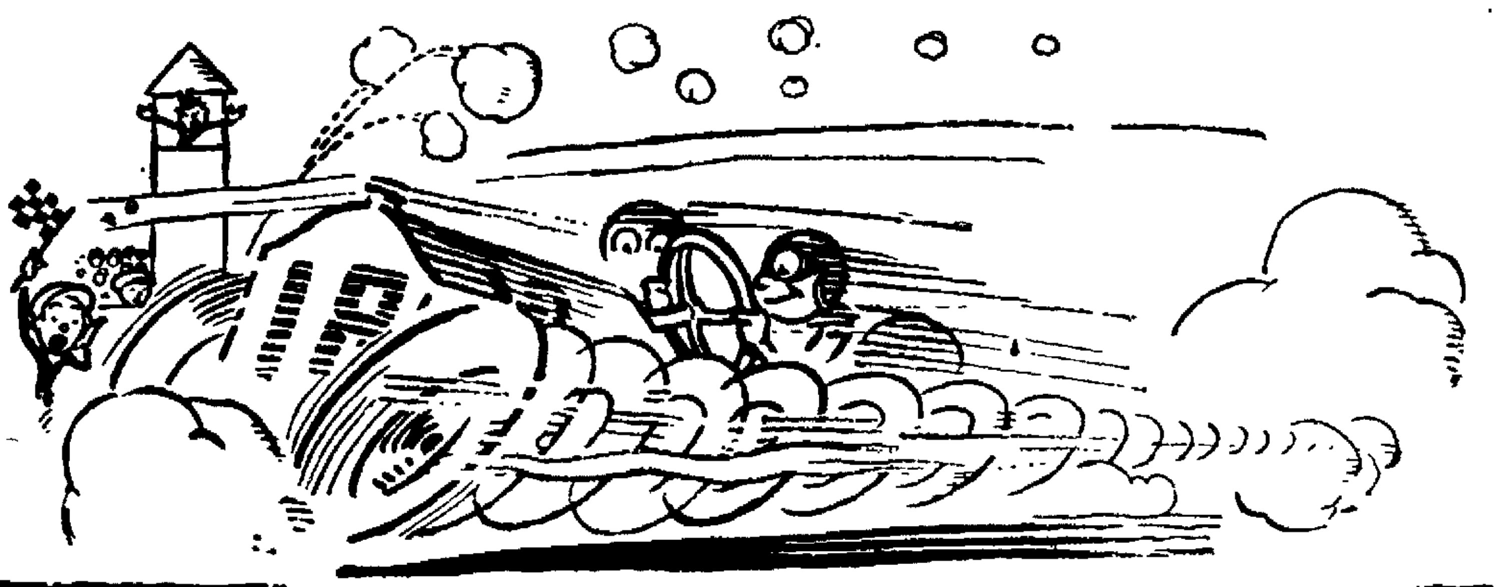
"It would be hard to fully describe the change in the children, they have grown so sturdy and strong, and we attribute this change to the food elements that, I understand, exist in Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A short time ago my baby was teething and had a great deal of stomach and bowel trouble. Nothing seemed to agree with him until I tried Grape-Nuts softened and mixed with rich milk and he improved rapidly and got sturdy and well."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.



Here's speed for you!

Favorite Cigarettes breezed into this city backed by a big speed record. No other cigarette ever gained popularity so quickly before being advertised—without being pushed—without help of any kind.

What has made them "go so good"?

There could only be one answer.

You'll know why as soon as you taste Favorites. It's *just because they're so good*—all-pure tobacco—with a taste that most men like.

It will be mighty strange if you don't like them, too.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FAVORITE CIGARETTES

10 FOR 5¢

EXTRA good tobacco—that's why they "go so good"

IN THE RED AND GOLD PACKAGE

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE BALKANS

By Telegraph to The Freeman

London, Oct 27—British troops are finally taking an active part in the military operations in the Balkans.

H G Tennant, under secretary of war announced in the house of commons this afternoon that British forces are now co-operating with the French troops on the Graeco-Servian frontier.

Minister of Munitions David Lloyd-George announced that Premier Asquith would make a statement on the conduct of the war next Tuesday.

Methods of Making Soft Cheeses.

While there is possibility of a large profit in the making of soft cheeses on the farm, there are so many possibilities of loss that often what appears to be a profit is turned to a loss before the cheese can be sold, according to the dairy experts at Cornell. They say that the commercial life of soft cheese is so short that there must be an easily accessible and adequate market if the cheese is to be made at a profit.

On farms where butter is made, soft cheeses may be made and marketed in connection with the buttermaking A necessary element in the making of the cheese is a good starter, which hastens the development of lactic acid and tends to correct or overcome bad flavors in the milk. It is easy to provide a good starter, and in fact there is no work in connection with the manufacture of soft cheese, the dairy authorities say, that cannot be mastered by the average cheese maker.

Directions for making a number of the soft cheeses are given in circular 30 of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station. These include pot, baker's, cottage, neufchatel, cream, pimento and club cheese. The circular may be obtained by residents of New York state on application to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, New York.

An Order From Texas.

The Herbert Carl Dry Goods Company feels highly complimented over the receipt of a flattering order which it has just filled for Mrs. Fred Burton of Galveston. Texas. Mrs. Burton was in Kingston some time ago and visited the Carl Company's store. She returned home but recently wrote to the Carl Company that she was unable to purchase in Galveston the goods she desired and she therefore desired the Carl Company to supply them.

Clean Store

MARKET SCORE CARD.
City of Kingston.
Department of Health
Board of Health

Nature of Place Inspected—Meat, Fish and Provisions
Owner of Business—Mohican Co.
Street and Number thereof—Wall street
Date of Inspection—October 26, 1915

	Score Perfect	Score Allowed
Construction	10	8
Cleanliness of Place	10	10
Light	5	5
Ventilation	10	10
Care and Cleanliness of Utensils	10	5
Care and Cleanliness of Foodstuffs and Products	10	9
Cleanliness of Employes	10	10
Protection from Dust	15	12
Protection from Flies	10	10
Equipment	10	9
Total score	100	88

Sanitary Conditions are excellent

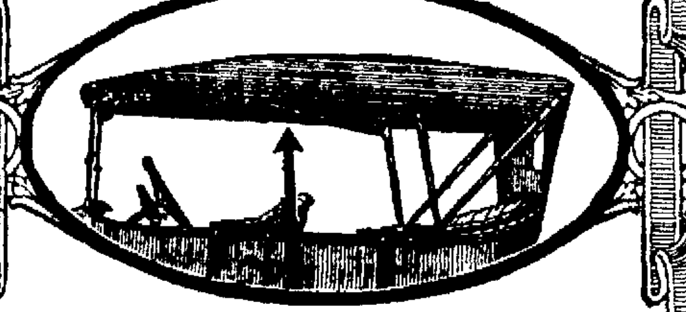
(Signed)
H. CLARKE.

Dr. H. Clarke visited our store Oct. 26 and found conditions as stated above. Note high score. Cleanliness of employes, cleanliness of place, protection from flies, PERFECT.

THE MOHICAN CO.

Maxwell

The "Wonder Car"



One-Man Mohair Top

The new Maxwell is equipped with a one-man real mohair top. It can be raised or lowered almost in an instant, by one person.

There are no top bows near the driver's seat.

This gives the driver and passenger beside him an unobstructed view on both sides of the car.

The storm curtains are quick-adjustable.

We are waiting to take you for a test ride in the car that has broken all low "First-Cost" records, and is breaking all low "After-Cost" records.

"One Man Mohair Top
Demountable Rims
Rain Vision Windshield

$655

F.O.B. DETROIT

Electric Starter
Electric Lights
Magneto Ignition

"Every Road is a Maxwell Road"

Stuyvesant Garage A. H. CHAMBERS, Prop 246-252 Clinton Ave. Kingston N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME Court County of Ulster—Abram S. Schoonmaker and Charles S Wood as executors and trustees under the Last Will and Testament of Simon Schonmaker, deceased, against Jacob A Wood, as executor and Trustee under the Will of Simon Schoonmaker deceased and others

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action dated the 9th day of October, 1915 and entered in Ulster county clerk's office October 11th, 1915, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the front door of the court house in the city of Kingston Ulster county, New York, on the 27th day of November 1915, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate lying and being in the town of Rosendale aforesaid and described as follows Commencing at a point on the southerly side of the public highway leading from Rosendale village and running easterly near the southern bank of the Rondout creek eleven chains easterly from the westerly line of one John B James on the southerly side of said highway thence south ten degrees west two chains twenty-eight links thence south eighty degrees east one chain ten links thence north ten degrees east about two chains and forty-six links to the public highway thence along the public highway westerly about one chain and twelve links to the place of beginning

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Rosendale aforesaid, on the south side of the public highway (James street so called) leading easterly from Rosendale village and near the southern bank of the Rondout creek commencing at the northeast corner of land now or late of Christopher W Wood eight hundred feet and four inches easterly from the line of land late of James Cement Company and running thence as the needle pointed in 1874 south ten degrees west one hundred and sixty feet seven and one-half inches thence south eighty degrees east six feet thence north ten degrees east to the said public highway thence along the south side of same westerly to the place of beginning.

Dated October 11th, 1915.

ARTHUR C. CONNELLY, Referee.

V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 22 Main St., Kingston, N. Y.

Ancient Shipbuilding Yard.

A shipbuilding yard in Japan which was established 1900 years ago is still in operation

It Helps Your Eyes

to see with clearness and comfort; it brings beauty and cheer into your home; it puts money in your purse,—this wonderful

Welsbach "Reflex"

"SHIELD OF QUALITY"

Gas Mantle

Formerly 25c Now 15c

(For Upright and Inverted Gas Lights)

Awarded Grand Prize
Highest Honor
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
300 Points Excelled

For Sale by Dealers and Gas Company.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Mary F. Krom, late of the town of Marbletown, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned John H. Markle and William A. Morey, the executors of the estate of said deceased, at the residence of William A. Morey, at Olive Bridge, in the town of Olive, Ulster county, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1915.

Dated, May 11, 1915

JOHN H. MARKLE,
WILLIAM A. MOREY,
As Executors of, etc., of Mary F. Krom, Deceased.

V. B. Van Wagonen, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

SAND-CLAY IN ROADMAKING

Best Methods of Improving Earth Highways.

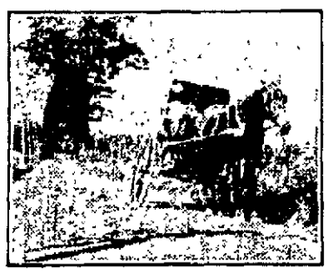
GREAT VALUE TO FARMERS.

The Office of Public Roads Advises That In Lieu of an Engineer the Farmers Themselves Should Look Over and Attend to the Old Earth Highways.

In view of the fact that at the beginning of the year no less than 90 per cent or approximately 2,000,000 miles of the roads of the country were of the ordinary earth type, it is important that the farmer understand the best methods of improving such roads.

The office of the public roads advises the communities to have an engineer go over the old earth highways, or, in lieu of an engineer, that the farmers themselves should see to it that the roads are so graded that the ditches or gutters are parallel with the center line of the road. Gutters must have a uniform grade and be of sufficient capacity to keep the surface well drained. Drainage is the most important feature of an earth road.

Every farmer who lives in a section where both sand and clay are prevalent travels occasionally over some particular spot in the road which is always good and rarely requires attention from the road hands. Good drainage may be responsible for this condi-



ON AN UNGRADED EARTH ROAD.

tion or it may be found on investigation that there is a good natural mixture of sand and clay forming the wearing surface.

Analysis of the best natural sand clay mixtures will show that the sand forms about 70 per cent of the whole. The test is simple. Weigh into an ordinary medicine glass two ounces of the dried mixture and wash out the clay. Dry the remaining sand and weigh again. The loss in weight will represent the amount of clay originally contained in the mass.

The theory of the sand-clay mixture as a road building material is that the clay fills the voids between the grains of sand, firmly binding them together. After the material is found the process of building the road is simple. Before placing any sand-clay on the road the road should be graded to the desired width. Most engineers prefer to have a width for the road of about twenty feet, exclusive of side ditches, which are each usually about three feet wide. Sand-clay is cheap, and it is best that sixteen feet of the graded width (twenty feet) be surfaced. This will leave a two or three foot shoulder on either side. The surface of the graded road should be flat or slightly convex. The sand-clay should be put on from eight to twelve inches in thickness, depending on the character of the subgrade or foundation. Where you have a hard clay for foundation eight inches of sand-clay will suffice. If the foundation is sand, it is well to put on as much as twelve inches of the surfacing material. After a few hundred feet of surfacing material has been placed a grading machine should be run over it to smooth and crown the road before the top becomes too hard. It is a good plan to turn the blade of the machine out and trim the edges of the surfaced part, discharging the excess sand and clay on to the earth shoulders. After one round trip with the blade turned out the remaining dress work with the machine should be with the blade turned in, with the exception of one trip down the center of the road with blade at right angle to the axis of the road for the purpose of distributing any excess material left in the center.

After the machine work it is well to follow with a split log drag, which smoothes any rough places left by the machine and leaves the road with a smooth, even surface. It must be borne in mind that a sand-clay road, unlike other roads, cannot be finished in a short space of time. It can, of course, be left in an apparently finished condition, with a hard, smooth surface, but it will be found on close examination that the hard surface is in reality only a crust, underneath which are several inches of loose material. After the first hard rain the crust softens, the road gets bad and the work appears to be a failure. This, however, is just what is needed to make it eventually good. After the road has dried until in a plastic state it should be dragged until the surface is once more smooth, with the proper crown, and should be kept this way by dragging at least once a day until the sun has baked it hard and firm. The mistake of keeping traffic off during this process of resetting should not be made.

Keeps Rooster From Crowing.

A hood of tin which fits over a rooster's head and neck in such a way as to prevent chanticleer's heralding the dawn has been invented. That's what the bird got for crowing near a police station, where men have time to think of such trifles.

LIST OF NOMINATIONS

TO THE VOTERS OF ULSTER COUNTY:

The following is a true and correct list of all nominations of candidates for offices to be filled at the General Election to be held on the 2nd day of November, 1915, certified to us or filed in our office pursuant to the provisions of Section 130 of the Election Law of the State of New York:

Name of Candidate.	Title of Office.	Place of Residence of Candidate.	Place of Business of Candidate.	Party Represented.	Emblem.
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	Republican.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the Republican party.
		COUNTY.			
Henry R. DeWitt	Member of Assembly, 1st District	22 Lafayette Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	240 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Abram P. LeFevre	Member of Assembly, 2nd District	New Paltz, N. Y.	New Paltz, N. Y.	"	
Christopher K. Loughran	County Clerk	23 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	Court House, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Sutter	Coroner	Marlborough, N. Y.	Marlborough, N. Y.	"	
		CITY.			
Palmer Canfield, Jr.	Mayor, City of Kingston	204 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	53 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Walter P. Crane	Alderman-at-Large, City of Kingston	43 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	S. Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Charles A. Schermerhorn	Supervisor, 1st Ward	86 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.	268 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Tjerck I. Rifenbary	Supervisor, 2nd Ward	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Kolts	Supervisor, 3rd Ward	70 Garden St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 Foxhall Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Frederick Wiedmann	Supervisor, 4th Ward	59 Second Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	59 Second Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Sherwood T. Wells	Supervisor, 5th Ward	29 Grove St., Kingston, N. Y.	29 Grove St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Louis Brown	Supervisor, 6th Ward	161 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	159 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Charles E. Bishop	Supervisor, 7th Ward	1 Wurts St., Kingston, N. Y.	1 Wurts St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert W. Flemming	Supervisor, 8th Ward	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
A. Wesley Thompson	Supervisor, 9th Ward	35 W. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	Arcade, Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Edgar B. Schepmoes	Supervisor, 10th Ward	33 Franklin St., Kingston, N. Y.	315 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Van Etten	Supervisor, 11th Ward	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John Hein, Jr.	Supervisor, 12th Ward	361 Washington, Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	278 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Schick	Supervisor, 13th Ward	545 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	587 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Wright J. Smith	Alderman, 1st Ward	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert McKittrick	Alderman, 2nd Ward	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Schick	Alderman, 3rd Ward	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Henry Marquardt	Alderman, 4th Ward	498 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	498 Delaware Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George A. Leverich	Alderman, 5th Ward	86 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	233 E. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Edward N. Parish	Alderman, 6th Ward	81 Hasbrouck, Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	117 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George C. Kirchner	Alderman, 7th Ward	167 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	122 Hunter St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Jacob C. Port	Alderman, 8th Ward	101 Hone St., Kingston, N. Y.	86 Hone St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Howard J. Shultis	Alderman, 9th Ward	63 Brewster St., Kingston, N. Y.	25 Dedrick St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Samuel S. Brown	Alderman, 10th Ward	5 Center St., Kingston, N. Y.	236 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Connelly	Alderman, 11th Ward	98 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	98 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John E. Hull	Alderman, 12th Ward	10 Hurley Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	10 Hurley Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Anthony H. Lawatsch	Alderman, 13th Ward	South Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	South Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	Democratic.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the Democratic party.
		COUNTY.			
Isidor Sampson	Member of Assembly, 1st Distrist	53 North Front St., Kingston, N. Y.	44 Main Street, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Eldridge M. Gathright	Member of Assembly, 2nd District	Brown's Station, N. Y.	Brown's Station, N. Y.	"	
William C. DeWitt	County Clerk	2 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.	276 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Richard H. McCutcheon	Coroner	44 Prince St., Kingston, N. Y.	46 Prince St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		CITY.			
Ernest W. Kearney	Mayor, City of Kingston	160 Main St., Kingston, N. Y.	224 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Walter P. Crane	Alderman-at-Large, City of Kingston	43 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	S. Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Carlton S. Preston	Supervisor, 1st Ward	22 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.	22 Pearl St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Joseph Krieger	Supervisor, 2nd Ward	167 Tremper Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	30 Barmann Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Michael R. Flick	Supervisor, 3rd Ward	67 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	338 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Frederick Baker	Supervisor, 4th Ward	50 First Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	50 First Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John H. Mathews	Supervisor, 5th Ward	220 E. Union St., Kingston, N. Y.	220 E. Union St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John J. Cashin	Supervisor, 6th Ward	9 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	5 Ann St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Frank P. Quigley	Supervisor, 7th Ward	1 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.	1 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert W. Flemming	Supervisor, 8th Ward	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Frank H. Keiley	Supervisor, 9th Ward	61 Staples, St., Kingston, N. Y.	61 Staples, St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George W. Lacy	Supervisor, 10th Ward	20 Furnace St., Kingston, N. Y.	20 Furnace St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Van Etten	Supervisor, 11th Ward	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William B. Martin	Supervisor, 12th Ward	35 Taylor St., Kingston, N. Y.	Cor. John & Crown Sts., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Henry Jonks	Supervisor, 13th Ward	40 DeWitt St., Kingston, N. Y.	40 DeWitt St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
No nomination	Alderman, 1st Ward			"	
Robert McKittrick	Alderman, 2nd Ward	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Alfred Steeger	Alderman, 3rd Ward	69 Stephan St., Kingston, N. Y.	254 Foxhall Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Jacob Schilp	Alderman, 4th Ward	119 Moore St., Kingston, N. Y.	56 E. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
No nomination	Alderman, 5th Ward			"	
Joseph Mitchell	Alderman, 6th Ward	31 Mill St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 Mill St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John A. Fischer	Alderman, 7th Ward	334 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	334 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Peter A. Kullmann	Alderman, 8th Ward	60 W. Pierpont St., Kingston, N. Y.	60 W. Pierpont St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Cornelius J. Heitzman	Alderman, 9th Ward	93 Hoffman St., Kingston, N. Y.	22 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
No nomination	Alderman, 10th Ward			"	
Scott Schoonmaker	Alderman, 11th Ward	15 Elizabeth St., Kingston, N. Y.	15 Elizabeth St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John B. Rafferty	Alderman, 12th Ward	196 Main St., Kingston, N. Y.	44 Main St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
James W. Purvis	Alderman, 13th Ward	631 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	631 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	Independence League	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the Independence League party.
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	American.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the American party.
		COUNTY.			
Eldridge M. Gathright	Member of Assembly, 2nd District	Brown's Station, N. Y.	Brown's Station, N. Y.	"	
Christopher K. Loughran	County Clerk	23 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	Court House, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		CITY.			
Palmer Canfield, Jr.	Mayor, City of Kingston	204 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	53 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Walter P. Crane	Alderman-at-Large, City of Kingston	43 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	S. Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Schick	Supervisor, 13th Ward	545 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	587 Abeel St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	Prohibition.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the Prohibition party.
		COUNTY.			
Daniel N. F. Blakeney	Member of Assembly, 1st District	Pine Hill, N. Y.	Pine Hill, N. Y.	"	
Abram P. LeFevre	Member of Assembly, 2nd District	New Paltz, N. Y.	New Paltz, N. Y.	"	
Guy L. Gould	County Clerk	Ellenville, N. Y.	Ellenville, N. Y.	"	
Wilson P. Fuller	Coroner	Kerhonkson, N. Y.	Kerhonkson, N. Y.	"	
		CITY.			
Palmer Canfield, Jr.	Mayor, City of Kingston	204 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	53 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Walter P. Crane	Alderman-at-Large, City of Kingston	43 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	S. Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Tjerck I. Rifenbary	Supervisor, 2nd Ward	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Kolts	Supervisor, 3rd Ward	70 Garden St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 Foxhall Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Edgar B. Schepmoes	Supervisor, 10th Ward	33 Franklin St., Kingston, N. Y.	315 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Van Etten	Supervisor, 11th Ward	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John Hein, Jr.	Supervisor, 12th Ward	361 Washington Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	278 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Wright J. Smith	Alderman, 1st Ward	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert McKittrick	Alderman, 2nd Ward	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Schick	Alderman, 3rd Ward	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Samuel S. Brown	Alderman, 10th Ward	5 Center St., Kingston, N. Y.	236 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Connelly	Alderman, 11th Ward	98 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	98 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		STATE.			
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Justice of the Supreme Court	437 Allen St., Hudson, N. Y.	Court House, Hudson, N. Y.	Progressive.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the National Progressive party.
		COUNTY.			
Isidor Sampson	Member of Assembly, 1st District	53 North Front St., Kingston, N. Y.	44 Main St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Eldridge M. Gathright	Member of Assembly, 2nd District	Brown's Station, N. Y.	Brown's Station, N. Y.	"	
Joseph E. Hasbrouck	County Clerk	Modena, N. Y.	Modena, N. Y.	"	
George LeFevre	Coroner	Forest Glen, N. Y.	Forest Glen, N. Y.	"	
		CITY.			
Palmer Canfield, Jr.	Mayor, City of Kingston	204 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.	53 John St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Walter P. Crane	Alderman-at-Large, City of Kingston	43 Abruyn St., Kingston, N. Y.	S. Pine St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Tjerck I. Rifenbary	Supervisor, 2nd Ward	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	261 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Kolts	Supervisor, 3rd Ward	70 Garden St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 Foxhall Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Lewis Brown	Supervisor, 6th Ward	161 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	159 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert W. Flemming	Supervisor, 8th Ward	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	33 New St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Edgar B. Schepmoes	Supervisor, 10th Ward	33 Franklin St., Kingston, N. Y.	315 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
William H. Van Etten	Supervisor, 11th Ward	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	156 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
John Hein, Jr.	Supervisor, 12th Ward	361 Washington Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	278 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Wright J. Smith	Alderman, 1st Ward	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	260 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Robert McKittrick	Alderman, 2nd Ward	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	259 Smith Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
George Schick	Alderman, 3rd Ward	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	31 E. Chester St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Edward N. Parish	Alderman, 6th Ward	81 Hasbrouck Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	117 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Jacob C. Port	Alderman, 8th Ward	101 Hone St., Kingston, N. Y.	86 Hone St., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
Samuel S. Brown	Alderman, 10th Ward	5 Center St., Kingston, N. Y.	236 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.	"	
		STATE.			
George H. Warner	Justice of the Supreme Court	438 Main St., Catskill, N. Y.	478 Main St., Catskill, N. Y.	Socialist.	Emblem chosen to represent and distinguish the candidate of the Socialist party.

Dated, at Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1915. [L. S.]

FRANK W. BROOKS,
JOHN A. NOCK,
Commissioners of Election.

When the first tooth comes

The time to be particularly careful about the child's diet.

There comes a morning when you lift the little youngster from his crib and he smiles a great big smile and right there in the centre of that lower gum is something new—something *white!—his first tooth!*

Other teeth follow quickly. And now you must pay close attention to food. The child's appetite is not always normal. His weight while teething may remain stationary. *Do not let it go backward.*

It is time for H-O Oatmeal.

H-O Oatmeal has almost the same perfect balance as mother's milk and to that food it is the logical successor.

The standing H-O has won among hospitals and authorities on diet is due to the fact that it is the *only* oatmeal which can be thoroughly cooked in only 20 minutes.

For over 2 hours we cook in *sealed* cookers. That is why you can *finish* its cooking so quickly.

And—you don't know the delicious possibilities of oatmeal until you have tried H-O. Why not tomorrow?

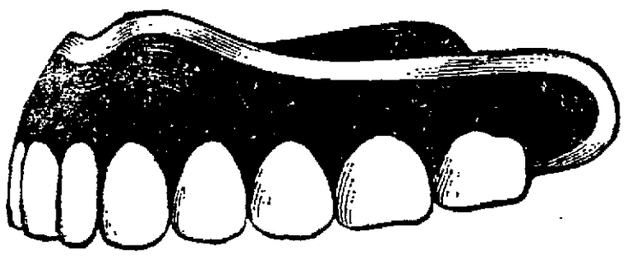
H-O

THE *ONLY* STEAM-COOKED

Oatmeal

H-O Oatmeal is endorsed by "The Winfield Book of Pure Foods" and by the "Pure Food Directory" of the N. Y. Globe

The H-O Company, Buffalo, N.Y.
Makers of H-O, Force, and Presto.



This is the new CADY CONTINUOUS GUM PLATE. These gums are porcelain and look absolutely natural. Pink rubber gums have always appeared palpably artificial. The CADY ROOFLESS PLATE WITH PORCELAIN GUMS is light, sweet, cool and natural looking. They cost about the same as common plates.

CADY DENTAL OFFICE

324 Wall St. Kingston, N. Y.

One night only, Friday, October 29, Milton Lackaye in DEMAURIER CLASSIC TRILBY.

3 P.M. 5c | **BROADWAY CASINO** | 7.30, 9 P.M. 5c--10c

SOME PICTURES

TONIGHT

"The District Attorney"

The Great Political Drama

BY

GEORGE KLEIN AND HARRISON GREY FISKE

SAUGERTIES.

Saugerties, Oct. 27.—William Tracy, Jr., of West Bridge street has accepted a position in DuBois's grocery on Montgomery street.

John O'Hara of West Bridge street has returned from Bridgeport, Conn.

Daniel Curley has returned from a visit in New York city. Dan says the marriage report was all a joke.

Judge Fellows of Cohoes was in town over Sunday.

The Misses Edna Swart, Pearl Lewis, Emma Myer and Lillian Lewis and Messrs. Ernest Sylvian and Henry DuBois have returned home from a visit to New York city.

A temperance rally will be held in the new Maxwell Theatre next Sunday night.

At Madalin on Sunday the Hennegan baseball nine defeated the De Peyster nine by a score of 11 to 3.

Miss Mary Knight, who has been undergoing medical treatment in the Kingston City Hospital, has recovered sufficiently to be able to return home.

Henry Dickhaut of Washington avenue is recovering from his recent illness.

William Daley has gone to New York, where he has secured employment.

Gaston Wilbur of New York spent Sunday with his father and brother in town.

Fred C. Ohley is home after a visit with Captain W. A. Bear aboard the steamer Ursula.

Bishop Morrison, who is ill at Trinity rectory on Barclay Heights, is recovering nicely.

Ulster Lodge, No. 193, F. and A. M., will meet in the Masonic Hall on Partition street this evening.

Theodore Tromley, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Wauna Sanitarium in Kingston, is recovering nicely.

The Saugerties concert band played for the Democratic mass meeting in front of the Exchange Hotel Saturday night. The speakers were William C. DeWitt, Isidor Sampson, Michael Meagher and Alfred D. Van Buren.

DR. FULLER'S ABSENCE.

Kerhonkson Physician Taking Post Graduate Course in New York.

Kerhonkson, Oct. 27.—Dr. W. P. Fuller has been absent from Kerhonkson for a month, and it is doubtful is everybody knows why this absence. Certainly it would be a delightful surprise for everybody to know that Dr. Fuller has been in the Post-Graduate School of New York city to take a course on general diseases and surgery. Bellevue Hospital is closely connected with the Post-Graduate School; consequently, Dr Fuller has had many opportunities to visit the various wards of the hospital and observe some of the famous surgical operations and cases that could be handled by physicians of noted fame. It has been a month of hard study, crowded with rich experiences and with sure expectation of larger usefulness. The people ought to congratulate themselves for having among them a physician who has progressive ideas, and an ambition to be in pace with the progress of medical science. Dr. Fuller will be in his office about November 1.

FLATBUSH.

Flatbush, Oct. 27.—The Rev. A. A. Zabriskie and wife passed through this place last week on their annual autumn ride.

Miss Hazel Pearson, who visited in Kingston recently, has returned home.

Mrs. Clarence Babcock of Hurley avenue, Kingston, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cramer.

The Rev. Mr. Cornish of Saugerties gave a fine temperance address here Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Long of Zena were the guests of Chester Pearson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Carle and Egbert and Alonzo France motored to the water works Sunday afternoon with Gwynne Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Turck and family of Kingston and Mrs. Kate Swart of Saugerties were callers in this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Turck of New Jersey have been guests of Mrs. Hornbeck.

Miss Rachel Osterhoudt with friends enjoyed an auto ride to the Ashokan dam Monday.

Miss Francis Osterhoudt of Kingston, Miss Anna Snyder of Katrine and Miss Christina Fonda of Glasco were week end guests of Miss Mary Osterhoudt.

Miss Helen Van Gasbeck of Kingston was the guest of Miss Anna Osterhoudt on Sunday.

Bible study and teachers' training class met on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Elizabeth Hill.

Fred Fonda and friend of Albany were the guests of Howard Osterhoudt on Sunday.

ULSTER PARK.

Ulster Park, Oct. 27.—The ladies of Port Ewen will hold a meeting on Thursday evening, October 28, at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George Kennoch. All are welcome.

Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth and son, Harry, motored to New York with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Troutman, of Jersey City, who spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth.

The W. C. T. U. held a meeting on Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Leslie Herring.

Mrs. Jennie Knipp was called to Brooklyn Tuesday on account of the illness of her sister.

Mrs. I. D. Van Valkenburg of Albany, N. Y., will hold a temperance meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening, October 30, at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

A number of people from this place attended the S. S. convention at Kingston, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattison and son, Lindsley, were in this place Tuesday.

LEWIS F. BENNETT.

In size, Denning is the third largest town in Ulster county, and in the value of its real estate it is next to the smallest. Its supervisors have included many of the ablest men in the county, among whom no man's record is better than that of Lewis F. Bennett of Claryville, the present supervisor, whose picture is printed herewith. Mr. Bennett is a native of Kingston city who moved to the town of Denning when a boy and has since resided there. His father was an invalid and he has earned his living since he was 16 years of, since when he has resided in the town constantly the exception of two years. It is a long way for Mr. Bennett to travel in coming to Kingston but he has been always faithful in his attendance at the sessions of the board of supervisors. His habits of industry, and ability in town and county affairs and his integrity have made him a valuable member of the county legislature, where his efforts on behalf of his town have always met with marked success.

ALLABEN.

Allaben, Oct. 27.—Oscar Gulnick, who met with such a serious accident at the Fulton Chair Company of Shandaken, is slowly improving at the Benedictine Sanitarium in Kingston.

Charles Gulnick and mother, Mrs. Soles, enjoyed an automobile ride to Chichester Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown of Lindsley avenue, Kingston, were the guests of G. F. Van Keuren Sunday.

Mrs. Southwick and son of Ellenville were guests of Mrs. T. I. Porter the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Meridith from Big Indian and Mr. and Mrs. William Brinnier, Jr., of Kingston were the guests of George H. Gulnick at the Allaben Hotel Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clearwater spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Platt of Big Indian.

Ralph Van Keuren has accepted a position with the Packard Motor Company of Long Island City.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellingburgh of Big Indian were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pearsall Sunday evening.

Daniel Misner, who is employed at Haynes's store, is ill.

John Johnson of Fox Hollow shot a large black bear last week which when dressed weighed 152 pounds.

Mrs. T. I. Porter and Mrs. Joseph Garrity enjoyed an automobile ride to Ellenville last Friday.

Miss Nellie Misner is quite sick at her home in Shandaken.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Benson of Shandaken enjoyed a pig roast at Alfred Whispell's Hotel in Phoenicia Saturday evening.

Scott Van Buskirk and Mrs Pauline Barber of Phoenicia were quietly married Sunday evening at Phoenicia.

Mrs. David Miles of New York city is visiting Mrs. M. Weber of Twin Brooks farm up Peck Hollow.

Mrs. Benjamin Churchwell of Newburgh is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Osterhoudt, at Shandaken Center.

NEW HURLEY.

New Hurley, Oct. 27.—Miss Clara Anderson is attending Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie.

Miss Lula Wright of Gardiner visited with relatives in this place on Saturday.

J. W. Monell has rented his farm to George McCord of Beacon. Mr. McCord will move about the first of November.

Miss C. J. Hendricks and M. F. Hendricks of Poughkeepsie have returned to their home after spending a week with friends in New Hurley.

Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Traphagen of Newburgh were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shay.

Charles Everts visited with friends in Middletown on Sunday.

The Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. Oliver Gregg on Thursday afternoon, November 4, at 2:30 o'clock. Leader will be Mrs Perry DuBois. Bible word—Thankfulness.

Miss Beatrice Kittle of this place was a week end guest of her sister, Miss Beulah Kittle, at Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Mackey and family motored to Pawling, Dutchess county, on Sunday, October 17.

The Circle met with Ira Thompson and sister on Tuesday evening, October 19. Election of officers took place at this meeting as follows: President, Gerow Wilkin; vice president, Wilbur Robinson; treasurer, Jennie Fowler; secretary, Mary Thompson; organist, Jessie Hotaling; assistant organist, Beatrice Kittle.

Daniel Brundage and family entertained friends from Newburgh last week.

Rev. W. W. Wilcox of Walden preached a very interesting sermon in the New Hurley Church on Sunday morning last.

Siberian Camels.

The native camels of Siberia are a source of constant wonder to travelers. On the Mongolian plateaus, for instance, the thermometer often registers a temperature of 40 degrees below zero but the camels do not mind it at all, walking about as blithely as if the weather were as balmy as spring. On the other hand, the temperature in the Gobi desert in summer is sometimes 140 degrees above zero, and the beasts mind that heat just as little as they do the extreme cold.

Arrow Collars, Arrow Shirts, Fownes Gloves

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The Roland

You cannot buy better overcoats than we are showing for we've tried.

The Live Store asks no man to experiment with his overcoat; we give you the full benefit of our buying experience; we look for the best, buy it and pass it on to you with our guarantee of its goodness.

KUPPENHEIMER OVERCOATS

have long held first place among the leaders; the style, the fabric quality, the tailoring justifies their popularity and the prices,

$18.00, $20.00, $22.50 or $25.00

prove again that greater value awaits you every time you turn our way.

UNITED CLOTHES OVERCOATS FROM $10.00 TO $18.00

H. MARBLESTONE'S

FOR KUPPENHEIMER and UNITED CLOTHES FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

Also Boys' and Children's Clothes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Suit Cases, Leather Bags

Cor. Wall, North Front and Fair Streets, Kingston, N. Y.

Men's and Boys' Mackinaws, $2.98 to $8.48

CARTER'S WEEK

OCTOBER 25th to 30th

FACSIMILE OF TELEGRAM WE RECEIVED

July 28, 1915,

Exposition Grounds, San Francisco, Cal.

To the William Carter Company,
Needham Heights, Mass.

Carter's Knit Underwear has been awarded the Grand Prize. Highest possible award at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

(Signed) MILDRED J. TREANOR.

WHY THE AWARD WAS JUST

This Award was given from Underwear selected from stock and not made specially for the Exhibition or Exposition.

Carter's For the Baby

Alma Wrappers and Bands, in cotton, silk and wool, from

25c to $1.50

Carter's For the Men

Combination Suits, the easiest garment worn, all sizes, cotton, wool and silk.

$1.00 to $3.50

WHY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOULD WEAR CARTER'S

Those who wear Carter's Underwear will tell you that the things about it which they most appreciate are:

1. The quickness with which style influences are reflected in Carter models.

2. The exquisite taste of of the trimming, and the painstaking care given the little appointments, so important to people of refinement.

3. The excellent cut of the garments.

4. The pleasant "feel" of the fabrics of which Carter's Underwear is made.

5. The elasticity of the Carter rib, which makes a garment that hugs the figure.

6. And particularly the freshness and shape it keeps through many tubbings.

Carters' For the Women

Vests, Pants and Combinations in cotton, silk and wool, from

50c to $3.00

CARTER'S FOR THE CHILDREN

Shirts, Pants and Combinations in cotton, silk, wool, from

25c to $1.50

G. A. HART and CO.

KINGSTON, N.Y.

BIJOU

The Home of Real Vaudeville and Picture Plays

TODAY

THE NOVELTY TRIO

In a Military Comedy Musical Production

DOLLY LA TOW

Rolling Globes and Juggling

4 REELS OF MOTION PICTURES 4

The Biggest and Best Show in Town

MATINEE DAILY 2:45 EVENINGS 7:30 and 9:00

10c ADMISSION 10c

Broadway's Favorite Vaudeville and Motion Picture House

STAR ★ THEATRE

TONIGHT

VAUDEVILLE

TOM MORTIMER, The Human Bird

For 3 days only a novelty act, something that has never been seen in Kingston before. The only act of its kind traveling on the stage today.

A $100.00 attraction for 10c. You may never see such an act as this again. Don't miss it!

Another Big Act

Two of Kingston's prominent local talent

Tommy Dolan and Miss Catherine Dugan

With songs featuring that favorite song, "THE ROSARY."

PICTURES

"THE HOUSE WITH THE DRAWN SHADES"

and "EDDIE'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR," Comedy

Matinee Daily at 3 Evenings 7:45 and 9

Admission 5c, 10c Admission 10c, 15c

THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

THE scientific shaping of the Firestone Non-Skid tread insures that you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And only the powerful Firestone body could sustain the bulk and holding strain of the Firestone Non-Skid tread.

All this good-measure building is part of the Universal Service of Firestone Tires for any demand of road or season.

Brown Auto Supply Co.

248 Clinton Ave.

Kingston - - - New York

Firestone NON-SKID TIRES

A Black Hen Lays a White Egg

Sure! so will any old hen if given CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC.

Canfield Supply Co.

Wholesale dealers in supplies for Plumbers, Tinners, Heating, Engineers, Poultry and Farm Machine.

16-18 Strand

235-237 Ferry St.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Downtown.

Bride's Dilemma.

The Bride—"I hate having to thank those horrid Smiths for that awful tea set. It seems sinful to lie for the sake of people one doesn't like."

Noble Thought

To think in public, to think in solitude, to read, and to hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Johnson.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN ON O. & W.

The demonstration train sent out by the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company in co-operation with the New York State College of Agriculture and the Local Farm Bureaus along its route, will be at High Falls on Thursday afternoon from 12:45 o'clock to 4:45 o'clock, and will be at the Fair street station from 8:15 o'clock until ten o'clock in the evening. On Friday it will be at Glenville from 7:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

There are three demonstration cars on the train, and they are filled with certain charts and specimens.

One car shows field specimens of alfalfa, both the Grimm and common varieties; grades of hay, showing root growth, etc.; potatoes, showing the benefit of field selection over bin selection and the various diseases of potatoes, with charts and specimens for all; oats, both treated and untreated for smut. The process of treatment for oat smut is simple. They are spread on the floor and are sprinkled with formaldehyde solution after which they are allowed to dry. When dry, the oats can be planted without fear of smut in the crop.

The cars also contain specimens of vetch, soy beans, alsike clover and illustrate the various methods of growing corn and of making a field selection of ears for seed. Specimens and charts illustrating sileage types of corn also are shown.

Poultry is another important division of the demonstration train. Poultry-house plans are illustrated, with wind baffles instead of muslin curtains, breathing labyrinth, etc. There is also shown the methods of grading eggs, desirable and undesirable cockerel and old hens, etc. The poultry division is in charge of an expert from the college of agriculture at Cornell University.

Apple graders also are demonstrated and the New York state apple packing law is illustrated by barrel heads packed with apples to show fancy, Grade A, Grade B and unclassified fruit.

For the cow demonstration, the special train carries two Holstein cows. Both cows look alike but there is a wide difference in production and the question for the farmer is: "Can you pick the best cow?"

Samples of feed stuffs and methods of computing balanced rations are also shown. All the subjects except the poultry will be explained by farm bureau managers, and the poultry exhibit, as stated, will be in charge of an expert from Cornell.

Twenty-eight hundred people visited the train while it was at Oswego, Oneida, Chenango and Otsego.

Besides the three demonstration cars, the train consists of a dining car and sleeping cars for the instructors.

GEORGE A. LEVERICH.

The Democrats of the Fifth ward acted wisely when they left open the nomination for alderman in that ward, for George A. Leverich, the Republican nominee, is a powerful candidate and, it is believed, would have defeated any opponent the Democrats may have named. Mr. Leverich was born in this city 36 years ago and has spent his entire existence in the Fifth ward. He has never sought political favor. At 233 Strand he conducts a meat market, and, possessing much business acumen, is successful in his establishment. He is a member of Cordts Hose Company and was foreman of that organization for three years. If elected—and there is no reason to believe that he will not be—Mr. Leverich may be depended upon to serve his constituents with ability and fidelity.

An Esopus Millinery Company.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Oct. 27.—The Marcus Millinery Company, Inc., of Esopus, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state to do a general millinery business. The company has a capital of $10,000 and the incorporators are Emil Adler, Herbert Cohen and Paul L. Darrah, all of New York.

DUMPLINGS!

The best part of meat stew when dumplings are made light with

Presto SELF-RAISING FLOUR

This way: 2 cups of sifted "Presto," ½ cup milk. Put the "Presto" into a mixing bowl, and gradually add the milk to it. Mix as quickly and lightly as possible, and then turn onto a floured pastry board. Roll to ½ inch thickness, then cut into small rounds and drop into the boiling stew. Cook for fifteen minutes without removing the cover from the stew pan.

By using just a cup of milk, a softer dough will be formed, which may be dropped by spoonfuls into the stew.

Famous recipes in and on every package of "Presto".

The H-O Company, Buffalo, N.Y. Makers of H-O, Force and Presto.

On Wall St. SAM BERNSTEIN & CO. Kingston, N. Y.

MEN---There's "Swing" to These Suits at $14.75

For which other stores would likely ask $18.00 to $20.00

You wouldn't expect so much style snap and quality in a suit at $14.75 or even $18.00. The cut, the individuality shows a marked improvement over anything shown at $18.00 at other shops this season.

Each suit well tailored. Some cut on English models, with narrow shoulders and high waist effect, while others are cut on more conservative lines.

Fabrics include worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres in stripes checks, overplaids and fancy mixtures.

And we can fit most any Man in one of these suits at $14.75

First Long Pants Suit $9.85 — You ought to see them. All the style and value you could ask for anywhere near the price.

Suits With Distinction $18.00 — Sack suits for men and young men quite apart from the conventional, new in design and smartly trim.

"Equal to Custom Made" $22.00 and $25.00 — Each suit hand tailored thruout. Most desirable and newest patterned fabrics.

$14.75 NEW FALL NORFOLK MODELS Chauffeurs' Suits $14.75

There's Real Style In These Overcoats AT $14.75

Superbly tailored, skillfully designed and bubbling over with wholesome quality. All this tells a tale of extreme value.

Some full lined. Some skeleton lined with silk. Plain or velvet collar. Blues, grays, browns, green mixtures and dark oxfords.

A Large Assortment at

$9.85, $11.75, $18.00, $25.00

The Largest and Cleanest Line in the City

Boys' Norfolk Suits — Two pair pants; sewed on belt patch pockets; in brown and gray mixtures; also blue serge. $4.85

MEN'S NEW FALL HATS $1.88

Crawford Shoes — $3.50 and $4.00 Each pair of shoes guaranteed by Sam Bernstein & Co.

Mackinaws FOR MEN AND BOYS — $3.85 $4.85 $6.85 $7.85

$2.00 $2.50 $3.00 FLANNEL SHIRTS $1.59

Phone 14 SAM BERNSTEIN & CO. Phone 14

PORT EWEN.

Port Ewen, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Carey C. Secor of Broadway is the guest of relatives in Brooklyn for a few days.

Miss Melvina Shelightner and friend Miss Beulah Thomson of Kingston spent Sunday with Mrs. Christopher Parsell on Broadway.

Leonard P. Clark and daughter Ethel of Tillson were recent guests of their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Drake on Salem street.

Esopus Council, No. 42, Daughters of Liberty, will meet this evening at 7:30 promptly in their rooms in Hutton's Hall on Broadway.

A good time in store for you Friday evening if you attend the entertainment and cake sale in the basement of the Reformed Church. This entertainment will be in keeping of the observance of Hallowe'en and all its accompaniments such as ghosts, spooks, goblins and witches parades, instrumental and vocal selections and a "playlette" by the children. Ice cream, homemade candy and delicious delicacies. There will be no admission but a free will offering will be taken. This sale and entertainment is given under the auspices of the supper committee of the coming fair of the Reformed Church.

A very interesting meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Reformed Church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Ida D. Van Valkenburgh of Albany, a speaker of rare ability. The public is cordially invited.

Gender of Garlic.

"Why is garlic masculine gender?" asked the man who markets. "It must be masculine because the greengrocers I buy from call it 'he.' They are mostly Italians and ought to know the sex of garlic if anybody does. Of all the vegetables and aromatic herbs I buy garlic is the only one to which masculine virtues are ascribed. Everything else is neuter. To call garlic 'it' would be an insult. The garlic, he is fresh, he is fine, he is cheap, he is dear. Funny, isn't it?"—New York Times.

LUXURY.

Whenever vanity and gayety, a love of pomp and dress, furniture, equipage, buildings, great company, expensive diversions and elegant entertainments get the better of the principles and judgments of men and women there is no knowing where they will stop nor into what evils, natural, moral or political, they will lead us.—John Adams.

FOR GARDENS AND LAWNS

Pure Bone Meal
Canadian Wood Ashes
Land Plaster, Lime

SOLD BY

RICHARD TAPPEN

Greenkill Ave., at Sterling St.

TIME TABLE FERRYBOAT TRANSPORT

In effect October 17, 1915.

Leaves Kingston.—5:30, 7:40, 9:00, 9:50, 10:30 and 11:25 a. m. 12:15, 12:50, 1:30, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:35 and 6:20 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:15, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 11:05 a. m. 12 m. 12:30, 1:05, 2:15, 3:00, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:05 and 6:45 p. m.

MORE STORMS PROPHESIED

Let us send you an EXPERT to repair your Roofs, Gutters and Leaders before this happens.

CANFIELD STOVE CO.

Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work.

Strand and Ferry Street, Kingston, N. Y.

PATENTS WANTED

Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free search. Write for our four books sent free upon request.

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.

Main office—Washington, D. C.

New York office—150 Broadway.

'Phone—Cortland 443.

Hours 9 to 5. Mondays until 9 p. m.

KINGSTON OPERA HOUSE

FIRST RUN PHOTO PLAYS

"Paramount" "V. L. S. E.," "Fox" and "Metro."

G. S. Hathaway, Mgr.
C. C. Gildersleeve, Bus. Mgr.

Daily 2:30, 7:15 and 9 — 10c — Any Seat Any Show

Music by MULLER'S Orchestra

Selected Especially For Our Photo-plays by World Famous Directors

TONIGHT!

A Selig Red Seal Play

"A TEXAS STEER"

BY CHARLES HOYT

Lassoed in Five Reels of

Giggles --- Gurgles --- Glee

Featuring TYRONE POWER, That Distinguished American Actor

The House That Established a New Standard of Value For the Ten-Cent Piece

TOMORROW

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION Presents the Charming Stage Star

ANNA MURDOCK

In Charles Frohman's Former Great Stage Success

"A Royal Family"

Five Acts of Exquisite Photo-Play.

FRIDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT OCTOBER 29th

Special Matinee at Popular Prices

H. H. Frazee Presents Again the Funniest Farce in the World

A PAIR OF SIXES

By EDWARD PEPLE

PRICES

Evening ..... 25c to $1.00
A Few at $1.50

Matinee 25c, 50c, 75c
A Few at $1.00

With the same cast and New York production seen here last season, including Paul Nicholson, Miss Norton, Alice Claire Elliott, Jane Quinn, Walter Fenner, James T. Galloway, Godfrey Matthews and all the other favorites.

12 Months in New York — 6 Months in Boston

Seat Now Selling

Kingston OPERA HOUSE

All Next Week

With Daily Matinee at 2:30

HARRY A. MARCH Presents

'Marguerite Fields'

The wonderful woman of the player world and her company, including Ralph Campbell, in a series of plays worth while. Each presented in a faultless manner.

Monday Matinee "A Widow by Proxy"

May Irwin's screamingly funny farce built for laughing purposes only. A souvenir to every lady attending.

Monday Night "KITTY MACKAY"

As sweet and enjoyable a play as "Peg o' My Heart." An unusual offering at popular prices.

Tuesday Matinee "The Climax"

Tuesday Night "The Common Law"

Election returns read between acts.

SPECIAL—Ladies' 15c Tickets, Monday Night. Limited Seats Friday, 9 A. M.

Prices Matinees—Balcony 10c, Floor 20c. Evenings—10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

NEW PALTZ.

New Paltz, Oct. 27.—Jay LeFevre of Dartmouth College spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. LeFevre.

Stephen O'Brien, of this village, has accepted a position with the Rennell Construction Company of New York to complete the concrete bridge at Wallkill.

Mrs. W. J. Oliver spent last week visiting her sister, Mrs. King, in New York.

Miss Martha Anderson is visiting relatives in Staten Island.

A. C. Tamney and family, Edward Zogg and Dr. J. J. Mermouth motored to Ellenville Sunday.

Miss Leota Terpening entertained a few of her friends Saturday evening announcing her engagement to Wilbur S Thompson of Brooklyn

Miss Betty G. Hyndman of Newburgh was tendered a miscellaneous shower Thursday evening by her friends at the residence of Miss Neita C. Schantz in view of her approaching marriage to Charles H. Wells.

Mrs Frank Schmid and son of New York are visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. M. R. Denniston.

Daniel A. Steen of Ashokan visited friends in town last week. Mr. Steen and family expect to locate in Poughkeepsie

Miss Sarah D. LeFevre and Mrs. Melissa Schriver attended the Sunday school convention in Kingston last week.

Miss Hildegard Shepard of Poughkeepsie visited Miss Pearl Briggs on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs John B. Haggerty of Poughkeepsie visited Mrs. Eleazer Sprague last week.

Mrs Hiram Minard of Springtown is visiting her son, Ira D and family in Newburgh.

Mrs Esther Bloom of Greenwich, Conn., is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. W. C. Tamney

Mr and Mrs C. H Stelling and Mrs and Miss Strohvall of Brooklyn are stopping for a few days at the Jackson House to visit Lake Mohonk and Minnewaska and surrounding country.

There will be a no-license rally in the opera house on Sunday night of this week. Revs Ell Sutcliff, James Douglass and M. V. Oggel will have their say on the issue of the hour There will be special music by the combined children's choirs No collection.

Mrs. Cornelia D. LeFevre is visiting her son, Ira LeFevre, formerly of Schenectady.

Oscar Tschirky spent the week end at his home.

Prof and Mrs W G. Greenawalt and little son of Liberty were week end guests of Mrs. John Schmid Mr. Greenawalt is a former member of the New Paltz normal faculty and is now principal of the high school at Liberty.

The sidewalk in front of the Coe property on Main street is being relaid

W Chipp Tamney, who has been ill with pneumonia, has recovered and is around again.

Martin Snyder of Orangeburg spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs E. J. Snyder.

A concrete sidewalk is being placed in front of Rickborn's store, formerly Steen's Casino, to connect with the walk of M. DeWitt Schepmoes

Henry Hornbeck and family are spending two weeks at Pink's Pond in Dutchess county, where they will indulge in fishing and hunting

Miss Elsie DuBois of Freeport spent the week end in town.

Mrs Harvey J. Hover, formerly of this village, was a visitor in town last week

W. J. Tallman of Asbury Park, N. J., has gone to Orlando, Florida, for the winter.

The Lake Mohonk mountain house closed its forty-sixth season Tuesday, a season which has been the most successful in the history of that world renowned summer resort.

Fifteen candidates answered Captain Zimmerman's first call for basketball practice in the normal "gym" Tuesday. The prospects for a winning team look very bright, as Zimmerman, Tuttle, Walsh and Weed are back from last year's team.

At the annual meeting of the New Paltz Social Club last Wednesday evening the following officers were elected. President, E B. Denniston, vice president, W H. Van Wagenen; secretary and treasurer, H G. Gregory; chairman of executive committee, A. P. Gerow. The first dance of the season will be held in the opera house on November 26. Music will be furnished by Muller's orchestra of Kingston.

The New Paltz Study Club will meet next week Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lanetta Elting DuBois.

Mr and Mrs. Ray Terpening and son of Ashokan are visiting friends here.

Edward Zogg has returned to New York after spending a number of weeks in this village

Mrs. Samuel Paltridge and Mrs Harry Paltridge of Clintondale were in this village one day last week.

Miss F. T. Hallinan of Prospect street has returned from New York where she has been purchasing the latest styles in millinery.

Miss Emma Huggler, Miss Jessie Colville and Miss Helen Begg of Poughkeepsie were the guests of Mrs. H. P. Huggler on Chestnut street on Sunday.

A number of the normal faculty spent Saturday at Lake Minnewaska.

"The Shoe Tax"

Father's income knows what it is and to mother it is also a very real thing.

It means the high cost of keeping a growing boy or girl properly shod.

When father and mother figure out all the new shoes they have to buy they are apt to conclude shoes are made out of paper rather than leather.

Care in purchasing will cut down this tax, care in choosing the right shoes and care in buying at the most favorable time.

And the first step in the right direction is a study of the advertising in The Freeman that gives the helpful information.

AQUEDUCT POLICE HONORED.

Twenty Men Receive Gold and Bronze Stars for Service.

Twenty members of the aqueduct police force appeared before the board of water supply commissioners this morning and received gold and bronze decorations for bravery and good service during the last five years. It was the first time that members of the aqueduct force have been so honored. Commissioner John F. Galvin of the board of water supply decided several months ago that the men should receive credit for their service, and after consulting with Superintendent George F. Shradey of the aqueduct force it was decided to award stars for excellent duty.

It took the commissioners and Superintendent Shradey several weeks to go through the records of the department and decide which members of the force were entitled to recognition. The members of the force assembled in the commissioner's office at 10 o'clock, and the medals were presented by Commissioner Galvin and Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick. Sergeant John Rochford received both a gold and a bronze star, while Sergeant John N. Doyle received two bronze stars. The other gold stars were awarded to Patrolman Thomas E. McLarnon, Raymond Leewe and Thomas D. Clapperton Bronze stars were given to Sergeants Michael F. Carmody, John Deegan, George Bradford, and Patrick L. Donovan, while patrolmen receiving bronze decorations were Patrick H. Murphy, Arnold H. Herman, Peter T. Quinn, John J. Connelly, King B. Buchanan, John J. Miran, William Siebeck, Dennis F Reardon and Patrick A. Burke.

WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Oct. 27.—Mortimer Downer, son of Dr Downer of this place, was home on a short furlough last week. He leaves to join his comrades who sail on a cruiser to foreign ports. Mr. Downer enlisted in the hospital corps of the U. S navy about a year ago

Dr and Mrs. Downer were called away the latter part of last week on account of the illness of a relative in New York.

When the Woodstock library, under the direction of the Woodstock Club, was opened some person presented the library with a Christian Science daily newspaper. Now some person has presented the library with "Christian Science" by Mark Twain, also Mr Peabody's book, "The Religio-Medical Masquerade" Mr. Peabody is a lawyer in Boston.

A union meeting was held in the M E Church Sunday evening and the subject of discussion was the no license question before the town for vote in the coming election. The Rev. Henry Brink, Dr. Kamp, Hiram Bovee, G. W. Elwyn, O. W. Mosher, William S Copp and others took part in the discussion. Another meeting of the same character will be held next Sunday evening in the Reformed Church. It is expected that several will be present from different parts of the town to express their sentiments on the subject of no license It is claimed that there ought to be license in the town so that there can be one good hotel If license is secured it will not stop with one place where drink is sold. No one ever saw a "good" hotel where drink is served. No place can be called "good" where men are ruined. A person can get as good a meal in Woodstock now as can be secured outside, or in a place that sells drink. The situation is this, the drinkers want license or those who expect to make money out of it They want license for their own convenience.

The town Sunday school convention will be held in the M. E Church, Willow, Friday afternoon and evening, October 29. In the evening the Rev. D. N. F. Blakeney of Pine Hill will give a temperance address, illustrated with a stereopticon. He will also sing some stirring temperance songs Mr. Blakeney will also give an illustrated address in the M E Church Hall, Woodstock, Thursday evening, October 28. He will use a powerful oxo-hydrogen lantern and show some striking illustrations. He will also sing some temperance songs.

Mrs. A D. Huyck, who has been spending the summer with her son, John Huyck, of Oak Hill, N Y., has returned to the M. E. parsonage.

ST. REMY.

St. Remy, Oct. 27.—Thunder shower passed over this place on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Harry Carver visited her sister, Miss Serena DeGraff, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Planck entertained four cousins from Big Hollow last week.

Mrs. Edgar Ellsworth and Mrs. Harry Ellsworth attended the funeral of William Bell at Sleightsburgh on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Schoonmaker of Roseton, called on Charles York and family last Sunday and on returning home, as they reached the main road the axle of their car broke and they were compelled to take a train home.

Mr and Mrs Harry DeWitt More and Mrs. E. McElhenny and child, visited friends in this place on Sunday.

H. A. Kelly is making more improvements to his property and employs about 10 men from St. Remy. A good thing to give the men work.

S.

Childhood's Right.

One of the principal ingredients in happiness of childhood is freedom from suspicion—why may it not be combined with a more extensive intercourse with mankind? A disposition to dwell on the bright side of character is like gold to its possessor; but to imagine more evil than meets the eye, betrays affinity for it. —Mrs. Sigourney.

Doctor's Chief Difficulty.

"What is the most difficult disease you have to contend with?" asked the student. "Imagination," replied the doctor.—Kansas City Journal.

MISS MARY DAVIES.

SACRIFICES SELF FOR GAS CURE

Paris, Oct 27.—Miss Mary Gwendoline Davies, a member of the bacteriological staff of the Pasteur Institute here, voluntarily infected herself so that a test of an experimental cure for German poison gas gangrene could be made. She is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Davies, formerly a provincial governor and has a brother, Col. H. S. P. Davies, on staff duty in London. Her two sisters are married to officers in the Indian army—Col. Louis Tucker and Col. Saunders, of the Twenty-ninth Lancers.

Miss Davies, without informing anyone, infected herself with poisonous liquid identical in composition to the gas used by the Germans, although she knew animals had been experimented upon in the same manner and had died from the effects. Then she telegraphed to Dr. Taylor, of the American Hospital in Paris, to apply the antidote he had discovered and had yet to test on a "subject." The antidote, a solution of hydrochloride of quinine—happily proved its value, Miss Davies entirely recovering within 24 hours.

For a Soiled Clothesline.

There is no better way to scrub a clothesline than to wind it around a board, such as dress materials are wound on, and then scrub with a brush dipped in rich suds.

FELS-NAPTHA

is the successful result of trying to do something that had never been done before—a soap in which are imprisoned naptha and other wonderful cleansers. They stay in the soap until it comes in contact with water. Then the dirt flies! That's why a Fels-Naptha washday is minus the drudgery of hard rubbing and long boiling.

Not only for washing clothes—just as wonderful for all household cleaning.

MT. TREMPER.

Mt Tremper, Oct. 27.—Rally Day will be held at the Reformed Church next Sunday. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Miss Mena Schaff spent Tuesday night with Miss Mildred Carter.

A party was given to Miss Pearl Carson on Tuesday evening. A number were present and spent a most enjoyable time.

Miss Gertrude Sivert and Norman Wilber spent Sunday with Miss Edythe Shultis at Bearsville.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. George Burger. A large skimmington was given them on Monday evening

Mr and Mrs. Louis Rion of Phoenicia are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Rion.

An auto party from Rhinebeck stopped at the Randall House for dinner Sunday.

Pleasures and Pains of Power.

To know the pains of power we must go to those who have it; to know its pleasures we must go to those who are seeking it The pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary.—C. C. Colton.

His Plea for Mercy.

"Young man," said the magistrate severely, "the assault you have committed on your poor wife was most brutal. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?" "If you do, your honor," replied the prisoner at the bar hopefully, "it will break up our honeymoon."

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Mechanical experts, whether they are chauffeurs, or machinists, should always be able to get good jobs at this time of the year In October things in the factory line begin to open up and there are lots of auto owners who are looking for good chauffeurs to drive their cars during the winter.

In The Freeman Want Ads. Mr. Employer, is the place to find your man who asks for work there and also, Mr Machinist or Chauffeur, as the case may be, you can find your employer by letting him know you are in the market through a Freeman Want Ad or by answering his Want Ad appeal for your service.

Let the Wrigley Spear Your Day's Work Cheer

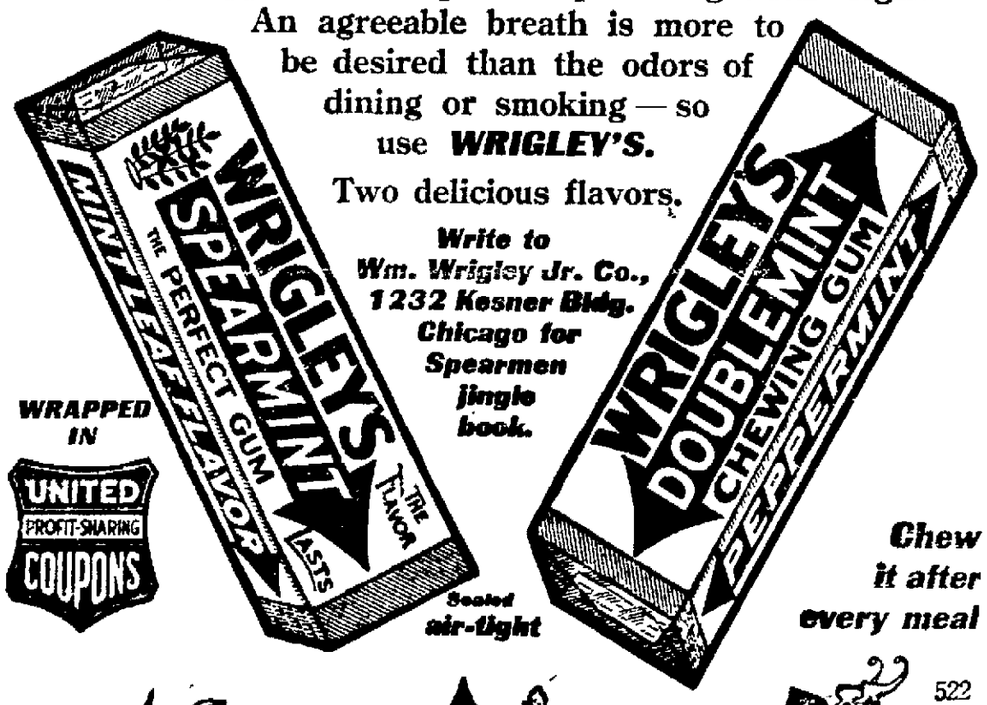
Life takes on a rosier hue when you let the Spearmen comfort you. *Wrigley's* is JOY IMMENSE for 5 cents. The longest-lasting goody you can buy.

It keeps the teeth clean and bright. It prods a lagging appetite. It puts a poor digestion right.

An agreeable breath is more to be desired than the odors of dining or smoking — so use *WRIGLEY'S*.

Two delicious flavors.

Write to Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., 1232 Kesner Bldg. Chicago for Spearmen jingle book.



Chew it after every meal

522

WAS AUTOMOBILE DRIVER DRUNK?

Frederick Van Voorhees was intoxicated at the time his automobile crashed into the motorcycle on which was riding Floyd Overbaugh and Harry Rose, the evening of September 12, 1914, resulting in the death of Rose and Overbaugh, according to the testimony of John Stevenson. He was called as a witness by Mrs. Jennie Rose in her suit against Van Voorhees to recover $20,000 damages for the death of her son, which is being tried before Judge Hasbrouck and a jury in supreme court. The trial was continued this afternoon. George F. Kaufman with Cunningham & Traver represent Mrs. Rose while Corporation Counsel Brinnier and his son, City Judge Brinnier, appear for Mr. Van Voorhees.

Mr. Stevenson was the fourth witness called at this morning's session and his testimony was the most important so far given in the trial.

The first witness was Charles Flicker, who was on the stand when court adjourned on Tuesday afternoon to this morning. Flicker was riding a bicycle home at the time of the collision and he saw the motorcycle pass him. He estimated the speed at about 20 miles an hour. The light on the machine was lighted. He did not see the collision but heard the crash as the automobile and motorcycle came together.

Thomas Sinnott, who passed the motorcycle a short time before the collision, said it was traveling in his judgment about 12 miles an hour. He also saw that the light on the machine was lighted and both he and Flicker said that the machine when seen by them was running on its right side of the road.

Mrs. Minnie Schumaker, whose house was within a short distance of the spot where the two machines came together, said that she was standing in the window of her home and noticed the motorcycle coming down the road from Malden towards Saugerties. The light on the machine was what attracted her attention to it. She estimated the speed at about 20 miles an hour. She did not see the collision but she did hear the crash.

That the speed of the motorcycle just previous to the collision was between 15 and 18 miles was the testimony of John Stevenson, who saw the collision. He said that after the impact the automobile ran fully 75 feet, carrying with it the motorcycle and Overbaugh, who was driving it. The motorcycle was wedged tightly between the front wheels and the axle of the automobile and Overbaugh's body was also caught between the two machines. He said that when the two machines came together Rose's body was hurled in the air. The large headlights on the automobile, he said, were not lighted but at the time of the collision the light on the motorcycle was lighted.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brinnier he was asked if he was sober that night and replied that he was. He said that during that day he had only had from five to six glasses of beer. From his story it required fully a dozen glasses of beer to cause his legs to buckle under him, and half a dozen glasses had no effect whatever. The accident had occurred shortly after 7 o'clock that evening, he said, and he had not drank any beer since 3 o'clock that afternoon and was perfectly sober.

It was brought out by Mr. Brinnier that Stevenson had been discharged from Diamond paper mills at Saugerties by Mr. Van Voorhees. In explaining how he happened to be discharged Mr. Stevenson said in reply to questions by District Attorney Cunningham that on the Friday before his discharge he was employed doing some work on a boiler. It was a hot day and he drank large quantities of ice water and it gave him "a pain in the guts." Next morning when he went to work he told Van Voorhees that he felt sick but the latter told him he would work it off. Stevenson stuck it out until 11 o'clock that morning and then not seeing Van Voorhees, who was his boss, he told another man to tell Van Voorhees that he had had to go home sick. That was how he came to be discharged. At the time he was working for $2 a day but he soon got another job paying $3.75 a day and had steady work and said he bore Mr. Van Voorhees no ill will.

When asked by Mr. Cunningham as to Van Voorhees's condition that night when the accident occurred, Stevenson said that Van Voorhees was intoxicated.

Case Dismissed.

On the motion of Mr. Traver, of Cunningham & Traver, attorneys for the plaintiff, the action brought by Joseph Hillhouse against Fred W. MacConnell, to recover damages for negligence, was dismissed as there was no appearance on the part of plaintiff when the day calendar was called at the opening of court this morning.

One Case Added.

At noon today Judge Hasbrouck added one case to the day calendar, No. 162, Jacko Marano agt. Petro Cecere, an action for conversion. A. D. & A. W. Lent for plaintiff and Bernard F. Cecire for defendant. It is likely from statements made that this case will not be defended, but that an inquest will be taken.

Tax Report Filed.

County Treasurer Snyder has filed his report as transfer tax appraiser in the estate of C. Cuyler Hermance of Saugerties with Surrogate Gill in surrogate's court. The value of the estate is $10,981.31 and the tax $58.81. The legatees are Rolland E. Heermance, $100, no tax; and Eudora A. Heermance, $10,881.31, tax $58.81.

Chicago Grain Market.

Wheat. May, $1.01⅝ @ ⅞; December, 99¼c.

Corn. May, 59⅝c; December, 58⅝c; October, 62⅝c.

Oats. May, 39⅝c; December, 38⅛ @ ¼.

I Am Perfectly Satisfied !

That is a simple phrase, but to feel that way, when you are buying Cloaks, Waists, Skirts and Furs is a matter that requires foresight and good judgment.

If we could read to you some of the letters that we receive from our customers, expressing their satisfaction of their purchase at our store you would be anxious to number yourself as one of our customers.

A school teacher from Saugerties in her letter to us said: "The memory of the cloth and style remains long after the price is forgotten."

Another lady from High Falls writes:

"The only trouble I find with garments purchased at your store is that I can't wear them out."

Letters of that character that we receive daily, are evidence of our ability to please trade.

WE want you to compare our merchandise with others as to material, as to style and as to our Popular price.

One ounce of that kind of comparison is worth a ton of argument.

If you will obey that impluse you will find yourself satisfied with our merchandise as thousands of others are.

Remember, we advertise only what we have and exactly as it is.

Let Us Prove To You

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

What We Can Do For You on Suits, Coats, Waists and Dresses

Here Are 100 Sample $25 Fur-Trimmed Suits $15

Just in time for fortunate shoppers! The cream of a prominent manufacturer's line of sample Fur-Trimmed Suits. Clever styles developed in the season's favorite materials. Fall's most popular colorings. Not one in the lot worth less than $25—you are offered your choice for .....

$15

Suits Worth Up To $15 at $10

The season's models—developed in Gaberdine in the very newest colorings handsomely tailored and trimmed. Made to retail at $15—very special for .....

$10

$12 Dianty Crepe de Chene Dresses at $7.50

A big assortment of charming box-pleated and Coatee styles—in crepe de chene and Silk Taffeta. Made with the new convertible collars and latest sleeve effects. The most popular fall shades. Genuine $12 values—for your selection at.....

$7.50

$15 Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats at $9.75

Stylish Corduroy and Matelam Coats—and new Arabian Lamb, Ural Lamb, Matelam and Corduroy Coats—and a fine assortment of Novelty Mixtures. Stylish, warm and serviceable. Women's and Misses' sizes. Actually worth $15—special at .....

$9.75

THE UP-TO-DATE CLOAK MFG. COMPANY

88 Water St., Newburgh. 303-305 WALL ST., KINGSTON. 280 Main St., Poughkeepsie.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Florence N. Dedrick and Carl W. Snyder will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dedrick, on Lucas avenue, on Saturday afternoon of this week at 4 o'clock.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Tauia E. Fuller, daughter of the Rev. Dr. A. K. Fuller, pastor of the Wurts Street Baptist Church, and Frederick P. Smith. The wedding will take place at 8 o'clock in the Wurts Street Baptist Church.

A dance will be held in St. Joseph's Hall this evening for the benefit of the Home of the Holy Childhood. Music for dancing will be furnished by Muller's orchestra. The dance is given under the auspices of Division No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Noonan delightfully entertained a number of friends and some out of town guests at their home on Wynkoop Place in honor of their twentieth anniversary. Dainty refreshments were served. The party left at a late hour declaring the host and hostess charming entertainers.

A masquerade dance for members only will be given by the Daughters of Isabella in Pythian Hall on Thursday evening. After the unmasking a business meeting will be held and there will be a short talk by the state regent, Miss Katherine Rosney, of Poughkeepsie, who will be the guest of the evening.

Ira Ellsworth of No. 14 Wilbur avenue was given a complete surprise at his home on Tuesday evening when some twenty-five of his friends gathered at his home to celebrate his fiftieth birthday. Games were enjoyed, and during the evening delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. Ellsworth, who was a party to the secret, making it possible for the surprise to be a complete one.

A birthday party was given by Miss Mina Sparling at her home, 16 Abbey street, Monday evening. Music and games were the features of the evening. Dainty refreshments were served at midnight. Those present were the Misses May Slater, Nellie Garrity, Lena Holbleib, L. Atkins, A. Allen, Martha and Bertha Sulzer, Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Sparling, Laura and Margaret Sparling, J. Dawe, J. Green, F. Seism, W. Wood, J. Parslow, G. Parsells, J. McConnell, S. McIntyre, J. Sparling, G. Bryce, M. Burke. Solos were rendered by S. McIntyre and J. McConnell. Miss Sparling proved herself a genial hostess. She received many very beautiful and useful gifts.

Van Buskirk-Barber.

Mrs. Pauline Barber and Scott Van Buskirk, both of Phoenicia, were married in that place on Sunday. Mr. Van Buskirk is a former resident of Saugerties and conducts a drug store in Phoenicia.

Scott-Terwilliger.

Floyd C. Scott and Miss Georgiana Terwilliger of Walden were married in Montgomery on Wednesday, October 20, by the Rev. F. W. Robinson, pastor of the M. E. Church of that place. The groom is employed at the New York knife works. A reception followed at the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott on Wait street, Walden.

Lowell Club.

The Lowell Club met at the home of Mrs. Bruyn on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting opened with a roll call, "Irish Proverbs." Mrs. Deyo had the first paper for the day, her topic being "Ireland Under its Native Kings; the Four Ancient Kingdoms." This very carefully prepared paper was full of interest to all present. Mrs. Teller had as the subject of a ten minute paper, "Legendary Heroes," and the pleasingly narrative style of the paper added greatly to its interest. Mrs. Baragwanath gave an appropriate reading, "A Jaunting Car Journey." The special music for the afternoon was given by Miss Gertrude Bruyn, who sang "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls," so charmingly that she was abliged to give an encore and sang again "The Blarney Stone." Next week the club will meet with Mrs. Witter on John street.

Soikaneshade Club.

The Soikaneshade Club held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Cloonan. In response to roll call the members quoted selections from the Marble Faun. The subject for the principle paper of the day was Nathaniel Hawthorne, which was given by Mrs. H. C. Reynolds. The paper gave the biography of the Hawthornes from the time the family left England in 1630 to emigrate to Salem Bay, Mass. Of a seafaring ancestry possessed of considerable ability they took active part in the early history of the colonies. Originally opposed to compulsion for conscience sake they became bitterly intolerant and afterwards signalized themselves by taking a prominent part in the persecution of the so-called witches and the Quakers, and even went so far as to order the whipping of Ann Colman and four other friends through Salem, Boston and Durham. Going as a young man to Maine, Nathaniel Hawthorne continued his boyhood's habit of solitary walks through the boundless wilderness and by quiet lakes. These woodland adventures and the years spent abroad in later life left their impression on all his works. Hawthorne first became known as a writer by his contributions to a holiday annual, but his early books received little attention until his college friend, Longfellow, commended them as "the work of genius" in The North American Review. With the exception of a few years given at one time to political life and at another devoted to travel, the author wrote diligently and The Scarlet Letter, Marble Faun, Twice-Told Tales, House of Seven Gables, and other works gave him an established place in literature. He rests in beautiful Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, under a simple stone, inscribed with a single word, Hawthorne. The short paper, The Adirondacks, was by Mrs. J. D. Pfrommer and gave a vivid account of the magnificently picturesque scenery of this famous region; its giant cloud piercing peaks, its beautiful forests, its wonderful chain of lakes, its salubrious climate, its great attractions as a hunting and fishing ground, and its many advantages available to the public, in view of its good roads, and the fact that being a state reservation all are free to enjoy its wonderful healthful diversions. The meeting adjourned to meet November first with Miss Dugan, 140 Wall street. Program—Humorous anecdotes. Principal paper—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mrs. V. A. de Castro. Short paper—Picturesque Alaska, Mrs. G. Lasher.

Curing Meat On The Farm.

Meat may be treated for preservation to a much greater extent than is now the case on the farm, according to a circular of the Cornell university agricultural experiment station. At present pork is practically the only meat so treated, but beef, mutton, and lamb may be cured, and their flavor and palatability may be improved by the process. Some parts of the animal carcass, however are of greater value in the fresh state than when preserved, and such parts may be satisfactorily kept for a considerable period if a constant storage temperature below 40 degrees F. is maintained, or if the meat is kept frozen.

Meat that is to be cured, the experts state, should first be thoroughly cooled. It should not be frozen, however, when placed in the brine or pickling solution, for in that case the solution could not freely penetrate the meat, and the flavor would not be uniform. The best results are said to be obtained by the use of earthen vessels, but these are somewhat expensive and are easily broken. Hardwood barrels may be used with good results. The principal preservatives to be used are salt, sugar and molasses, and their combinations.

Full directions for curing meats are given in this circular, No. 27, entitled, "The Curing of Meat and Meat Products on the Farm." It includes recipes for sugar-curing hams, bacons and tongues, for preparing brine salt pork, dry-cured pork, pickled pigs' feet, headcheese, and lard, for corning beef, for pressing corned beef, for dried beef and pickled beef tongues, for pickling mutton and lamb, and for many kinds of domestic sausages. Directions are also giving for smoking meats. In this process it is pointed out that care must be taken to use a proper fuel, preferably green hickory, in order to insure a desirable flavor.

The farmer, according to this publication, may provide a great variety of meat foods by his own efforts and from his own supply of livestock. The circular containing this information will be sent to any resident of New York state, on request, by the state college of agriculture at Ithaca.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Young folks, middle age people and old people, if you want auto service, call MILLER'S Taxi. Phone 17.

Wear a smile that won't come off. When in a hurry call up MILLER'S Taxi. Phone 17.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Deeds Recently Recorded in County Clerk's Office.

The following deeds have been filed in the office of the county clerk:

Ernest McN. Searle and wife of Albany to the Standard Oil Company, parcels of land on the south side of the Esopus creek, in Saugerties. Consideration, $1.

John D. Van Kleeck and wife of Kerhonkson to Jesse B. Boice of the same place, a parcel of land in that village. Consideration, $1.

George H. Sheldon of Kerhonkson to Jesse B. Boice of the same place, a parcel of land in that village. Consideration, $1.

Emerson Higgins of Kingston to Lillian M. Higgins of the same place, a parcel of land on Elmendorf street. Consideration, $1.

How to Buy Food Supplies Cheaper.

"The telephone and delivery have for some years played a big part in the city housewife's life," writes Mrs. E. Rhinehart in the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio. "But the old market basket is coming back."

This part of the article tells how to make the market money buy more: "I speak for a lot of city consumers when I say that by doing our own selecting in the stores and markets we can buy far more intelligently and satisfactorily than by using the telephone.

"By marketing in person we can soon know when the produce arrives in market, and can judge its quality. There are different stores and stalls where the managers specialize in certain things which are superior to the same things secured elsewhere.

"There are frequently special opportunities when merchants are overstocked with some particular kinds of produce.

"Different grocers have told me that the cost of delivering each order is from eight to ten cents.

"The market-basket plan of buying is the cash plan as a rule, and the cash buyer gets many a discount over the telephone, monthly-bill system of buying.

"Another material advantage I find is in buying in large lots. Different grocers have said to me, 'I would rather give you a discount for large orders than be rushed to death with little dribs to put up and deliver.' Ever since I have kept house I have bought in hundred-pound lots such articles as soap, sugar, flour, salt, lard in fifty-pound cans, dried fruit by the case or box, and green fruit and vegetables by the crate or barrel whenever it is safe to do so.

"By this plan I need buy only twice a year the staple goods that will keep, and I gain materially by escaping short weights. I buy eggs when cheap and keep them in water glass, and in various other ways take advantage of opportunities that I could not were I buying buying by telephone.

"My calculations show that I save at least ten to twelve dollars on each hundred dollars' worth of goods bought by my plan of buying not counting the advantages secured in better weights."

New York Produce Market.

Wheat.—Quiet. December $1.07, nominal; spot No. 2 red winter, $1.21½, c. i. f. New York to arrive, $1.23 f. o. b. to arrive.

Corn.—Dull. No. 2 yellow, 76c, c. i. f. domestic basis, 74¾, lake and rail in transit.

Oats.—Dull. No. 3 white, 41 @ 41½c; No. 4 white, 40 @ 40½c; ordinary and fancy white clipped, 40 @ 44c.

Rye.—Easier. No. 2 western, $1.08½, c. i. f. New York; state, $1.10½, f. o. b. New York.

Barley.—Firm. Malting, 64 @ 68c, c. i. f. Buffalo; feeding, 62c, c. i. f. Buffalo.

Hay.—Steady. No. 1, $1.25 @ $1.30; No. 3, 90c @ $1.05; clover mixed, 95c @ $1.15.

Straw.—Steady. No. 1 straight rye, 62½ @ 70c.

Flour.—Dull and easy. Spring patents, $5.25 @ $5.65; straights, $5.00 @ $5.15; clears, $4.90 @ $5.10; winter patents, $5.35 @ $5.60; straights, $5.15 @ $5.30; clears, $4.65 @ $4.90.

Potatoes.—Easy. White, nearby, $1.60 @ $2.50; Maine and Wis., $2.00 @ $2.50; southerns, $1.50 @ $1.75; Jersey and southern sweets, $1.25 @ $2.00.

Dressed Poultry.—Quiet. Broilers, 14 @ 27c; chickens, 13 @ 18c; fowls, 14 @ 25c; ducks, 19c; L. I., Jersey and Penn., ducks, 18½c.

Live Poultry.—Dull and unsettled. Prices omitted.

Butter.—Firmer, good demand. Creamery extra, 28¾ @ 29c; creamery firsts, 27½ @ 28½c; higher scoring, 29½ @ 30c; state dairy, tubs, 23 @ 28½c; process extra, 24½ @ 25c; imitation firsts, 23 @ 24c.

Eggs.—Firm. Nearby white, fancy, 52 @ 55c; nearby brown, fancy, 40 @ 42c; extras, 37 @ 38c; firsts, 29 @ 33c.

Milk.—The nominal wholesale price is 4 cents a quart delivered in New York.

WEST HURLEY.

West Hurley, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Williams returned on Saturday from a very pleasant trip to Niagara Falls.

Telephones have been installed in the homes of Eugene Ostrander and Milton Beesmer.

J. H. Saxe has sold a house and lot located on John street to William H. Burhans of Kingston. Mrs. Burhans will move here the early part of next week.

Sunday visitors in town were H. J. DuBois at Eugene Ostrander's; Mrs. E. Miller and granddaughter Isabel Scudder of Kingston at Enos Every's; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Buley, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Buley, Mrs. Richter Zeliff and children of Kingston at F. W. Herrick's; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Myers of Kingston at George Van Etten's.

Rev. J. H. Fyfe will preach a temperance sermon on Sunday morning next at 10:30. It is hoped there may be a large attendance.

Miss Bessie Herrick entertained a friend from Congers, N. Y., on Sunday.

Mrs. L. E. Joyce and son Paul and Mrs. Michael Joyce, Jr., spent a few days in Kingston the past week.

Miss Mae O'Neil of New York city spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Joyce.

PAUL TROUBETSKOI.

SCULPTOR PRINCE TO DRIVE RACING AUTO.

New York, Oct. 27.—New York society is interested in the announcement that Prince Paul Troubetskoy, of Russia and a noted sculptor will enter the field of automobile racing driving. The prince has purchased a speed car and has signified his intention of driving it in the 100 mile race at the Sheepshead Bay motorspeedway on Nov. 2. The Prince is also an enthusiastic aviater.

Last Day to Redeem Keys.

Saturday will be the last day for box-holders at the former uptown station of the Kingston post office to redeem their keys, under the following notice issued by Postmaster Deyo:

Keys belonging to boxes used at the former location of this station will be redeemed up to and including Saturday, October 30, 1915.

After that date no keys will be redeemed, as the deposits for keys then unredeemed will be paid to the estate of John N. Cordts, the owner of the box outfit in question.

General Omission.

People occasionally announce their intention of "summering" or "wintering" here or there, but oddly enough they never say they will "fall" or "spring" in any place in particular.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ONE CENT A WORD

Classified advertisements in this department will be inserted at the uniform price of one cent per word for each insertion. Advertisements after one month, one-half cent per word will be charged. No advertisement less than 15 cents. Orders may be left at the following places:

CHARLES W. CARL, Port Ewen, N. Y.
GEO. W. MOORE, [illegible] Broadway.
WM. McMULLEN, [illegible], N. Y.
WILLIAM O'REILLY, [illegible] Broadway.
C. STRUBEL, 741 Broadway.
D. F. SIMPSON, [illegible] Broadway.
FREEMAN BRANCH OFFICE, [illegible] Fair street.
FREEMAN, Downtown, [illegible] Broadway.

One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 15 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.—3 rooms. 92 Clinton Ave.

TO LET.—Apartments. Delaware Ave., Spring St., Hone St. and 368 Broadway; house 35 Lindsley Ave. John N. Cordts Estate.

TO LET.—Furnished room for gentleman. Tel. 478-R.

TO LET.—New flat, near high school. Inquire 41 O'Reilly St.

TO LET.—43 Lawrence St. W. D. Brinnier.

TO LET.—7 rooms and bath. Inquire 337 Washington Ave.

TO LET.—Cozy cottage on Manor Ave., all improvements. Inquire H. P. Dederick, 155 Elmendorf St.

TO LET.—7 room house. 'Phone 1093-W.

TO LET.—Flat; five pleasant sunny rooms, first floor; rent reasonable. Apply 116 Elmendorf.

TO LET.—9 room house, $15; meat market, $35; together or separately. 57 Liberty St.

TO LET.—Flat, 160 Clinton Ave., improvements. Inquire 155 Clinton Ave.

TO LET.—Cottage, 65 Van Buren St. Wm. D. Brinnier.

TO LET.—Six rooms, upper flat, all improvements, 65 Linderman Ave. Inquire 304 Clinton Ave. Telephone 1475-R.

TO LET.—Building or store, corner East Strand and Hasbrouck Ave. Estate of John N. Cordts.

TO LET.—Upper floor, 70 Henry St., one block from Broadway. Apply 148 Fair St.

TO LET.—House, all improvements, 108 Hone St. Staples Brick Co.

TO LET.—Flat, 207 Downs St. Improvements.

TO LET.—Two flats. 35 Hoffman St.

TO LET.—Desirable front room, all improvements, near Wall; gentleman only. Private family; very reasonable. "B." Uptown Freeman.

TO LET.—Rooms: Delavan House. Inquire 150 Fair St.

TO LET.—29 Janet St. Inquire 29 Janet St. Telephone 1738-W.

TO LET.—One-half double house, 176 Wall St. Inquire of Mrs. Archer, 134 St. James St.

FOR RENT.—Crosby residence at No. 1[illegible] W. Chestnut St.; all improvements. Inquire at 574 Broadway.

TO LET.—Flat, 1[illegible] Tremper Ave.

FIVE ROOM flat, St. James St., all improvements. Apply N. D. J. Murphy.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED rooms. The Bryant, 81 Green St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—75 Pearl St.

ROOMS, suitable for two gentlemen. 14 Downs St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Rooms and board, special terms or table boarders. Sherwood Lodge, 317 Clinton Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—12 Belvedere.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 219 Wall St.

TO LET.—Lower flat, five nice sunny rooms; rent moderate. Inquire 116 Elmendorf.

ROOMS with board. The Holland, 77 Main St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—27 John St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Single or housekeeping. 39 Van Buren St.

FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. 156 St. James St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—With or without board. 180 Albany Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—120½ Wall St.

FURNISHED rooms, 1[illegible] Hone St.

FURNISHED rooms with board, [illegible] Adams St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE storage; best in city. Harry P. Carr. 'Phones 1178-J., 5-F3.

CHICKEN men buy your mangel beets now. Scott, Stone Ridge.

KINGSTON Taxicab Service. 50 cents for 1 or 2 persons; day or night. Tel. 541.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50. Marthis, 156 Prospect St. 'Phone 1752-W.

PHYSICIAN wishes to rent office in private family with privilege of parlor as reception room; location must be accessible to car line in central part of city. Address "Physician," care Freeman.

BICYCLE tires vulcanized, good work; reasonable. Peter B. Keller, 31 Brook St.

MORAN Business School, Burgevin building. Five experienced teachers. Day and evening sessions. Enroll today and qualify for good position. Ask for prospectus.

NOW that winter is coming have your feather beds made into folding mattresses, your pillows steamed and cleaned and your hair and cotton mattresses renovated. Address the Folding Mattress Co., Jansson & Lund, Props., 361 Foxhall Ave.

FURNITURE storage. Mouse-proof, sanitary, fire-proof. Frederick C. Winters, Kingston. 'Phone 1493-J., or call Stuyvesant Garage.

PECK'S taxi service. 5 and 7 passenger Chalmers, reasonable rates. 'Phone 1424-R.

FRANKLIN car to hire. Easiest riding car made. Try it and be convinced. $2.00 per hour. Driven by owner. W. A. Goodrich, 112 Hone St. Telephone 1966-M.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITING.

HALF the tremendous sums annually invested in advertising are wasted because efforts are made along wrong lines. Most business men put off until the last moment the preparation of their advs. and then call them "good enough." Why not have advertisements possessing dignity and strength—something sane and substantial to which to the publicity with good logic and good sense that minimizes the possibility of failure? If you're interested, write me for terms. George M. Zellmer, care of Kingston Freeman.

IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY
OCTOBER 27

The man of this birthdate will find his best success in life in a profession where skill of hand and accuracy of eye is demanded.

The sign governing the birthdate is Scorpio and the men of this birthdate make the best surgeons and doctors.

The women of this birthdate will find success in teaching, in art and music.

The governing planet is Mars. The nature is difficult to understand. The woman spiritually developed, impelled by high ideals, is a source of help and inspiration, but unless she is spiritually awakened, she is selfish, very material, restless and succeeds in disappointing everyone about her.

The Freeman Want Ads will feature good real estate values for the coming month.

One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 15 Cents.

LOST.

LOST.—One kid glove, left hand. Finder please leave at Freeman Office.

LOST.—Letter to J. J. Dean, 73 Liberty St., with check payable to same, by Carl H. Steger. Banks take notice.

LOST.—In this city, Saturday afternoon, October 23, a pearl handle pocket knife. Finder will please return same to Freeman Office. Reward.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as housekeeper and help, by competent, refined, middle-aged lady. "M." Uptown Freeman.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—Boy to deliver orders. The Mohican Co.

WANTED.—Young man stenographer, Spencer's graduate, or splendid position out of city. Address "Excellent," Uptown Freeman.

WANTED.—10 laborers. Apply F. K. Brewster, Inc., 1 mile below Port Ewen station. Wages $1.50 a day.

WANTED.—Boy. Maben & Walker, Broadway druggists.

WANTED.

WANTED.—3 or 4 furnished rooms, for light housekeeping, uptown. "E. G." Uptown Freeman.

WANTED.—To sell or will exchange, fine residence for double house. Address "P. S." Freeman.

WANTED.—Roomers in private house. 27 Henry St.

WANTED.—To buy, Ford car in good condition. Call 183-R.

WANTED.—200 couple this way to attend the farm dance at the Holy Cross Parish Hall Thursday evening, October 28, under the auspices of the Star of Ulster, No. 56, Order of Shepherds of Bethlehem.

WANTED.—To buy, second hand furniture and stoves. 'Phone 661-J.

WANTED.—Photos, for developing and printing. Photo supplies. O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced operators on two-needle machines. Charchian Shirt Factory.

WANTED.—Operators, experienced on yoking. Fuller's Shirt Factory, Pine Grove Ave.

WANTED.—Girl to take care of baby. 724 Broadway.

WANTED.—Experienced sleevers at the Fessenden Shirt Factory.

WANTED.—Experienced typewriter and stenographer, steady employment; good salary. Address with reference, "Stenographer," Uptown Freeman.

WANTED.—Girl to do cooking. 105 Fair St.

WANTED.—Operators; learners taken. Millen, Aikenhead & Co., Greenkill Ave.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fine chicken farm overlooking Kingston, in city limits; 8 room house, all improvements; fruit, cherries, pears, apples and peaches; large coops, large lot, 60x128; also lot in rear, 30x100. Price $3,500. Address "R. J." Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—Seasoned hickory cord-wood. F. T. Stewart, Port Ewen, N. Y. 'Phone 880-J.

FOR SALE.—Kitchen range and go-cart. 63 Clinton Ave.

FOR SALE.—One Gurney water heater and second hand range. 57 North Front St.

FOR SALE.—Two parlor stoves, cheap. 33 Staples St.

FOR SALE.—Parlor stove, new last year; sell cheap. 777 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Ford body and top. 118 North Front St.

FOR SALE.—3,000 Danish Ball head and flat dock cabbage. Christian Ten Hagen, High Falls.

FOR SALE.—Power washing machine, also belting and pulleys. Canfield Supply Co., Strand and Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—My residence. Inquire or write for full particulars. Thomas P. Rice, 72 Summer St., city.

FOR SALE.—Fruit and poultry farm of about 11 acres, within city limits. Geo. W. Van Gaasbeck, 311 Clifton Ave.

FOR SALE.—Fine building lot, size 70 x 132, on one of the finest uptown residential streets in Kingston; pleasant surroundings, a desirable location for a particular prospective builder. Address "Reasonable," Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—3 good brick yard horses; weight about 1,400 pounds. The Hutton Co.

FOR SALE.—Second hand furniture, parlor stoves and ranges. 68 North Front St.

FOR SALE.—One Gurney water heater, capacity 1,300 feet. 57 North Front St.

FOR SALE.—7 room house, including heat, water, gas; good residential section; large lot, 46x100; price $2,000. Address "R. J." Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—Good delivery horse. Frank Gronemeyer, 81 Brewster St.

FOR SALE.—Gasolene engine and saw rig. 113 N. Front St.

FOR SALE.—Grocery business and fish market; all goods and fixtures. Inquire "Grocery," Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—Several bargains in used cars. Stuyvesant Garage.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The completely equipped Sammons bakery, Main street, Rosendale. J. Depuy Hasbrouck, 2[illegible] Fair St.

FOR SALE.—Pair draft horses. Byrne Brothers, Broadway and Henry St.

FOR SALE.—New cottages, near High School. Inquire 41 O'Reilly St.

FOR SALE.—2-story brick house; all modern improvements; 27 Spring St. Inquire Harry B. Walker, 5[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Farms, all sizes and prices. M. A. Rein, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE.—Lots, Stuyvesant St. John [illegible].

[illegible] cord wood; $[illegible] per two-horse load. P. A. Waters, Jr., Highland Ave. Tel. [illegible], [illegible] a yard, delivered.

BUSY "IZZY" MAKES 'EM DIZZY

Stone Ridge, Oct. 27.—The town of Marbletown finds itself in a awkward predicament in regard to assessors and believes that the Democratic town organization is making an effort to obtain one more office that the town is entitled to have.

An amendment to the town law passed by the legislature in 1910 provided that towns should have three assessors, and at the next biennial town meeting one assessor should be elected for four years and two should be elected for two years, and that thereafter at each biennial town meeting one assessor should be elected for four years and one for two years. In this way, no matter what changes occurred, there would be always in office one assessor who had already served in that capacity. The law applies to every town in Ulster county except the town of Kingston, which by reason of its small size has only one assessor and is exempted from the general provisions of the law by special provision.

When the town clerk of Marbletown sometime ago filed with the board of elections in Kingston his certificate of the offices to be filed, he erroneously certified that two assessors were to be elected for four years each. The error was not discovered by the clerk of the board of elections in Kingston, with whom it was filed, and subsequent errors also apparently escaped his notice. Two years ago two assessors had been elected for four years each by the Marbletown voters.

With two assessors in office who had been elected for four years each, the Democratic town caucus proceeded to nominate two candidates for assessor. They named William Murdock of Lomontville and Jacob H. Barley of Marbletown, but they did not designate who was nominated for two years and who for four years. Later the Republican town caucus was held and knowing that two assessors were holding office for four years each, the Republicans nominated only one candidate, Uriah Conner of Kripplebush.

The inconsistency of the situation was not discovered by the clerk of the board of elections at Kingston, and the plain error was allowed to pass unchallenged. It is understood here that the ballots have been printed and are ready for delivery to the town clerk.

Now the question arises as to who will be our assessors for the next two years. If two assessors are elected here next Tuesday, Marbletown will have four assessors, while the law provides that there shall be only three. Of the two Democratic candidates, neither was nominated as assessor for a specified term—namely, two years or four years, and Marbletown voters are wondering whether the clerk of the election board in Kingston decided how their names should appear on the ballot, and what authority he has for placing them in that way. Neither Mr. Murdock nor Mr. Barley can now withdraw his name from the ballot, and the only way they can save the situation is to have their friends vote for Mr. Conner. In that way Marbletown will have the three assessors which the law provides for, and litigation and the possibility of having all the town's assessments for the next two years declared illegal can be avoided.

Just at present Marbletown has a deep, heart-felt wish that the clerk of the board of elections at Kingston was a candidate for office of some kind.

It may be gratifying to the Marbletown voters to learn that their wish has come true and the clerk of the board of elections at Kingston is a candidate for office of some kind.

The clerk of the board of elections is Isadore Sampson of this city and he is the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in the First District. Apparently Mr. Sampson is too busy with his campaign to bother with the details of work in his office, or he may be planning how he will defeat the annual New York City Tax Grab Bill in the legislature next winter and thus equal the record of his Republican opponent, Assemblyman Henry R. DeWitt.

It is unfortunate for the peace of mind of the Marbletown voters that Mr. Sampson cannot be voted for in Marbletown, which is in the Second Assembly District, but Marbletown voters can simplify the situation and save litigation which may be dangerous by following the suggestion contained in the above article and vote only for Mr. Connor. While they are voting for him, it would be a first-class idea for them to vote for all the other Republican candidates on the ballot, who are exceptionally clean, strong, capable men.

This advice to Marbletown voters will be found to apply also to voters in all the other towns and to the voters of the city of Kingston.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

James R. Higley has returned home after spending the past two weeks in Boston.

Richard Lenahan of Athens, who was in town for the funeral of Thomas Clark, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Quade of Saratoga Springs were week end guests at the residence of Mrs. Quade's brother, Dr. Frank Quinlan.

Miss Agnes M. Nodine of Spencer's Business School has secured a permanent position as stenographer with the Remington Motor Company on Grand street.

Prof. William E. Ashmall of Arlington, N. J., editor of the Organists' Journal, motored to Kingston Tuesday and spent several hours with his friend, Prof. W. H. Rieser, of this city.

A Youthful Inventor.

Samuel Coit was only fifteen years of age when he invented his famous revolver.

HIGHLAND MAN HURT BY AUTOMOBILE

Charles Clinton of Highland was seriously injured on Tuesday evening in Highland when a wagon in which he was riding was struck by an automobile driven by J. G. Lucas of the same village. Mr. Clinton was thrown out and it is thought that two ribs were broken. The collision occurred in Highland. Charles D. Clinton of Eltinge's drug store on John street, is a son of the injured man. About eight years ago Mr. and Mrs. Clinton were injured in a trolley car accident at Highland. At the time they were riding in a trolley car on the New Paltz trolley line when the car ran away at Highland and jumped the track and fell into a ravine alongside the roadway.

LOCAL DEATH RECORD.

Recent Deaths and Funerals of Persons in This Vicinity.

The funeral of Isaac Gillespie was held this afternoon from St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, Foxhall avenue, with interment in Mt. Zion cemetery. Mr. Gillespie was a well-known colored man employed by various truckmen about the city. He died on Monday at the tuberculosis hospital.

Joseph Glennon, a brother of the late James W. Glennon, died on Monday at his home in Hoboken, N. J. The body will be brought to this city and the funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon on the arrival of the 2:25 West Shore train. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery. Deceased is survived by his wife and one child.

Sarah McMahon, wife of Benjamin Wolf, formerly of this city, died at her home on Partition street, Saugerties, this morning. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, this city, on Saturday morning. Mrs. Wolf is survived by her husband and one son her father, Charles McMahon, and two brothers.

Timothy Sullivan, an aged resident of Walden, died on Friday at his home in Walden after a short illness. He is survived by three daughters and two sons, Mrs. William Lundberg of Walden, Mrs. Mary Sherrin and Miss Rose Sullivan of Newburgh, and Eugene and James of Walden. The funeral was held on Tuesday, with interment in St. Mary's Cemetery at Montgomery.

Thomas McNally died Tuesday night at his home in East Kingston. The funeral will be held on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Colman's Church. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery. Mr. McNally is survived by his wife and eight children, Mrs. John F. McCullough, Rose T., Katherine, Jane L., Mathew J., Edward J., John F. and William T., all of East Kingston.

Harry J. Fairchild died on Sunday morning at his home in Walden. He was born in 1861, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fairchild. Most of his life was spent in Newburgh. Deceased was a member of the Eagles of Yonkers and had served his time in the Fifth Separate Company of Newburgh, being retired as first sergeant. For some time he was clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Walden. His wife and two sons and one sister survive. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Thomas G. Losee officiating.

Mrs. Mary Shortell, who was burned at her home on Cedar street on Monday as the result of upsetting a pan of grease on a kitchen stove, which set fire to her clothing, died this morning as the result of the burns she received. She was an elderly woman and the shock of the accident and the serious nature of her burns were too great for her to withstand. Mrs. Shortell was the widow of the late Timothy Shortell of Sawkill and is survived by several children. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 83 Cedar street, on Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock and at 9 o'clock from St. Joseph's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. The interment will be in St. Ann's Cemetery at Sawkill.

Frank E. Eastman died early this morning at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Brower, No. 80 Grand street, aged 65 years. Mr. Eastman has been an engineer for 43 years and had been in the employ of the West Shore railroad since 1881. He was a member of Newburgh Lodge, F. & A. M., who will conduct the services at the grave, Highland Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and a member of Mecca Temple, No. 1, A. A. O. N. M. S. of New York, Unity Subdivision No 235, B. of L. E. He formerly lived at Newburgh. He is survived by his widow, three sons, Harry of Albany, Frank of Newburgh and Thomas of Haskell, N. J., three daughters, Mrs. Samuel Kimball and Mrs. William E. Woertendyke of Newburgh and Mrs. H. L. Reynolds of Oneonta. Two sisters, Mrs. Charles Pushee and Mrs. George Aldrich, both of Long Beach, California, also survive. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Brower on Grand street on Friday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, with interment in St. George's Cemetery, Newburgh.

DIED.

EASTMAN—In this city, October 27, 1915, Frank E. Eastman, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Brower, No. 80 Grand street, on Friday at 12:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in St. George's cemetery, Newburgh.

SHORTELL—In this city on Wednesday, October 27, 1915, Mary Shortell widow of the late Timothy Shortell of Sawkill, N. Y.

Funeral will be held from her home, 83 Cedar street on Friday morning, Oct. 29, 1915, at 8:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Ann's cemetery, Sawkill, N. Y.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, Oct. 27.—The stock market opened active and strong this morning. There was a large crowd of brokers in steel common which opened with sales of 10,000 shares from 85⅛ to 85½ in different parts of the crowd. There was a demand from important sources and the price quickly rose to 86. Reading was in vigorous demand, rising ¾ to 80¾, and a gain of ½ was made in Anaconda to 76⅝. Studebaker moved up 2 points to 187 and Baldwin Locomotive 1⅛ to 139⅛. Westinghouse yielded ⅝ at the outset to 72⅛ but quickly advanced to 74¾. Crucible Steel dropped 2¾, followed by a quick rise to 88⅜. Pressed Steel Car made the largest gain, advancing to 76, against 73 at the close yesterday. There was renewed buying of Erie, which moved up ⅛ to 40⅜.

The copper stocks were the most prominent in the late forenoon with Anaconda selling up to 77⅝, a gain of 1⅜ and the highest price reached since the dissolution of the Amalgamated company. Chino-Copper advanced ½ to 51¼ and Inspiration ¾ to 45¾. The war order stocks were in free supply and substantial losses were made in some of these issues. Baldwin Locomotive dropped 3 points to 136½, Studebaker 5⅛ to 181⅞, and loss of 2¾ to 86 was made in Crucible Steel. Steel common was traded in on a heavy scale, that stock selling around 86. Money lending at 1¾.

Pronounced weakness was shown in many of the leading industrials and substantial losses were sustained in these issues. Crucible Steel fell to 84¼, a loss in all of five points. Baldwin Locomotive was weak and sold down to 131, a loss of ten. American Can fell 1¼ to 61¾. Consolidated Gas was exceptionally strong, that stock rising 6 points to 146½. Anaconda Copper was also strong, selling as high as 68.

The market closed strong. The last hour's trading was marked by much floundering, the leading industrials yielding from 4 to 10 points under the early high level, but rallies were quickly in order. Government bonds unchanged; other bonds strong.

Quotations furnished by John D. Kline, Warren Building, Fair street, Kingston, N. Y., Tel. 1423. Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Allis-Chalmers	42
American Beet Sugar	64¼
American Car & Foundry	86¼
American Can	61½
American Cotton Oil	61
American Ice Securities	24⅛
American Locomotive	69⅜
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	92½
American Sugar	112
American Telephone & Telegraph	124¼
Anaconda Copper Mining	78¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	106⅜
Baldwin Loco	132⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	93
Bethlehem Steel Co	558
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86
Canadian Pacific	173¾
Central Leather	57⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	92½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	17½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	57⅝
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	143⅜
Corn Products	19⅞
Crucible Steel	86
Distillers' Securities	47
Erie	39½
Erie, 1st pfd	56⅞
General Electric	177
Goodrich Rubber	77⅝
Great Northern, pfd	121⅝
Great Northern Ore	50
Illinois Central	
Interborough Con	22⅜
Inter-Con. pfd	78
Kansas City Southern	29
Louisville & Nashville	
Lehigh Valley	77¾
Maxwell Motor	81½
Maxwell Motor 1st pfd	90⅞
Maxwell Motor 2d pfd	61¾
Mexican Petroleum	89¼
Missouri Pacific	4⅜
National Lead	65½
New York Central	100¼
N. Y., N. H. & H.	81¼
New York, Ontario & Western	29⅜
Norfolk & Western	118¼
Northern Pacific	111⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad	58⅜
People's Gas, Chicago	120½
Pittsburgh Coal	38
Pressed Steel Car	73
Railway Steel Sp'g	49
Reading	79⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜
Southern Pacific	98¼
Southern Railway	23½
Southern Railway, pfd	61⅛
Studebaker	179½
Tennessee Copper	65½
Third Ave. R. R.	61
Union Pacific	135⅛
U. S. Steel	84⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	115⅛
U. S. Rubber	56⅜
Utah Copper	81¼
Virginia Car. Chem.	49½
Western Union	80
Westinghouse Electric	72½

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Daughters of Jacob Aid Society will hold a dance in Washington Hall this evening.

Members of the Queen Esther Circle will please come out tonight at 7:30 for full rehearsal of cantata.

The National League in the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign will lunch at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday at 12:15.

The ladies of Holy Cross Church will give a chicken pie dinner at the parish house on Tuesday, November 9, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

A regular monthly meeting of the Missionary Society of St. James's M. E. Church will be held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Angle, No. 192 Clinton avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2:30.

Scotland's Weather.

Weather forecasts are less successful in the west of Scotland than elsewhere in Great Britain.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

The automobile driven by Sam Bernstein, Jr., was slightly damaged on Tuesday evening when it collided with a heavy lumber wagon on Washington avenue near North Front street. The mud guard and one of the lights were smashed. The wagon was not damaged.

Work on the state road between West Hurley and Woodstock is progressing and the road has been graded for about one half of the distance. The contractor is working from the West Hurley end of the road and it is still open to wagon traffic, but automobiles detour by way of Glenford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Streeter with Mrs. Jesse Lockwood of 279 Washington avenue and Miss Rachel Shultis of Woodstock spent a delightful day touring among the Catskills, visiting several places of interest, returning through East Windham, enjoying that wonderful view of the valley, one of the grandest views in New York state. All the way down the mountain one literally drinks in the magnificent view.

Plant Peonies in the Fall.

Peonies are coming into popularity again, not only the old, double sorts, which we can well remember in our grandmother's gardens, but hundreds of new varieties. Some of these are valued more for their oddity than for their beauty, but many of them are exquisite. I have seen some so delicate in coloring and so perfect in form, says L. H. Cobb in Farm and Home, one could hardly imagine any flower more perfect. Some are early and others late, so the season has been much extended, and one can have flowers for nearly a month from the time the earliest begin to bloom.

Peonies can be planted at any time from early fall to early spring. September is considered the earliest month, and by some it is thought the best, but October is just as good. The roots are dormant and they will get well settled and established before it freezes up, if planted any time before the middle of November. The roots should be set deep enough so the crowns are just beneath the surface, and the roots should be deep as they would naturally be, without crowding them or spreading them more than natural. Pack the soil firmly.

For general panting I would recommend the mixtures in colors classed separately, as mixed reds, mixed whites, mixed pinks and mixed purples. The whites will range from clear white to cream and light blush, and white with some petals marked with pink or red. The pinks, reds and purples are varying shades of these colors. Get the doubles, of course, and you will not be disappointed with the flowers. They are much cheaper than the named sorts and for the farm garden they are practically as good. The flowers are very large, very double and the colors are good. The plants are even more hardy than the general run of fancy sorts.

Peonies should be planted where they can remain for several years, for they do not like to be disturbed. As a general thing they will not bloom for one, and sometimes two and three years after they are transplanted, though I have usually had some flowers from good roots that I bought the first season after a planted them.

COTTEKILL.

Cottekill, Oct. 27.—On Thursday evening, November 4, Mrs. Van Valkenburgh, state W. C. T. U. lecturer of Albany, will give a lecture in the Reformed Chapel in this village. Mrs. Alice Crispell of New Paltz, Y. P. B. Sec. of Ulster county, will also be with us.

James J. Hoffman of Raritan, N. J., preached as a candidate in the Reformed Chapel here on Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Ira Snyder on Thursday, November 4.

Harry Snyder is erecting a large hennery.

Mrs. William Frisby of Albany is visiting her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Matlin, in this village.

A. J. Snyder and Charles Dunbar of Lawrenceville spent Saturday evening in this village.

Mrs. Ira Snyder was the delegate from the Reformed Chapel to the County Sunday school convention at Kingston last week.

E. L. Rhinehart of Poughkeepsie called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss Anette Rhinehart of Kingston spent Sunday with her parents here.

Simon D. B. Snyder has accepted a position with the L. B. Van Wagenen Co., at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. James Snyder spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Vliet in Kingston.

On Thursday of last week George Phillips of Kingston motored to the Ashokan dam, taking his mother, Mrs. Stephen Phillips, Mrs. Jacob Barley, Mrs. Uriah Barringer and Mrs. Henry Keator with him.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Snyder, S. D. B. Snyder and Charles Rider motored to the Ashokan dam on Sunday.

The Y. P. B. will meet at the home of Mrs. Grant Keator Friday evening, November 5.

The trustees of the Reformed chapel will give a chicken supper in the near future.

A heavy shower passed over this village on Tuesday night.

In Recorder's Court.

Byron Purdy was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of petit larceny. Complaint was made that he had taken some clothing belonging to John Purdy. After listening to the facts in the case the recorder discharged the defendant.

Charles Bogart, arrested by Policeman Simpson on the charge of public intoxication, was discharged when arraigned this morning in recorder's court.

Wonder If He's Crazy?

Now a scientist announces that kissing is a sign of insanity. But that would appear to be a gross exaggeration. At the worst it can scarcely be considered anything more than a symptom of emotional intoxication.

E. HOYT GREEN
39 NORTH FRONT ST.
Phone 1480 Free Delivery
Watch the Specials Daily

Thursday Specials
Superior Pure Sausage....20c lb
Pork Chops, ...16-18c lb
Skinback Hams, ...14c lb
Home Cured Corn Beef...12c lb
Home Salt Pork, select...15c lb
Home Liver Wurst, 2 lb.....25c
Home Headcheese ......14c lb
3 Post Toasties 25c
Fresh English Walnuts...22c lb
Larke Basket Kieffer Peas...50c
Process Butter ....29c lb
Apples, pk 20c
3 pkgs. Kingsford's Corn Starch, 25c
3 Cans Pumpkin...........25c

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Societies.

The following lodges hold regular meetings this evening:

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., in Odd Fellows' Hall, 635 Broadway.

Aretas Lodge, No. 172, I. O. O. F., in Odd Fellows' Hall, 36 East Strand.

Blooming Lilies Household of Ruth, No. 1,411, G. U. O. O. F., at 103 Cornell street.

Pratt Post, No. 127, Grand Army of the Republic, at 181 Green stret.

Kingston Legion, No. 835, National Protective Legion, at 642 Broadway.

St. Ann's Branch, No. 963, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.

P. O. of A., Camp, No. 30, at 5 Thomas street.

Thursday evening an old-fashioned barn dance will be given in the Holy Cross parish house on Pine Grove avenue and an enjoyable evening is assured to those who attend who are requested to wear their old clothes. The music for dancing will be furnished by Murray's orchestra. This dance will be held under the auspices of the Star of Ulster Lodge, No. 56. Dancing will start at 8 o'clock.

Large delegations of members from Storm King and Olive Branch Lodges, Knights of Pythias, of Newburgh, went to Marlborough on Monday night and attended the reception tendered to Deputy Grand Chancellor John W. Benjamin. About one hundred and twenty-five members were present from southern Ulster and Orange county. A reception was held in Odd Fellows' Hall and was followed by a supper. Speeches were made by Mr. Benjamin, C. C. Fred Coons of Newburgh, R. R. Hughes of Newburgh and members of lodges from Cornwall, Wallkill, Highland Mills and other places.

Philathea Banquet at Baptist Church.

About fifty young ladies enjoyed the annual banquet of the Philathea Class Tuesday evening at the Albany Avenue Baptist Church. The banquet was prepared by Mrs. Nichols' circle of the Ladies' Aid Society and was splendidly served by them. The tables were prettily decorated with chrysanthemums and carnations and lighted with candles, all of which gave a very pleasing effect. After the invocation by Mrs. Cole, those present gave practical evidence of their appreciation of the good things set before them. At the close of the banquet there was a most delightful program of speeches and music. Mrs. Elsie M. Pultz, the teacher of the class, was the toastmistress and spoke very eloquently and earnestly of the ideals and possibilities to which the class might attain. Miss Lucy Healy spoke on the modern fashions and depicted very cleverly the woman who habitually dressed in the extreme of fashion. She nevertheless advocated that every woman should dress neatly, in good taste and in style. Miss Ethel Hull spoke on woman suffrage, setting forth in a very clear and convincing way the reasons why women should vote. Miss Lucinda Merritt gave a number of readings full of wit and humor which were much appreciated by all. The speeches were separated by musical numbers. Mrs. Harold Brigham sang two lullaby songs which were greatly enjoyed. Miss Mary Brigham was also called on twice during the evening for piano solos which added much to the pleasure of all present. In closing all rose and sang together, "Blest be the Tie That Binds," and Mrs. H. R. Brigham offered prayer. It was altogether a most enjoyable occasion. The Philathea Class has been growing rapidly under the capable leadership of the teacher, Mrs. Elsie M. Pultz. It now numbers about fifty members, and meets at noon every Sunday. Miss Helen Clifton is the efficient president.

Taxicab Hits a Dog.

A taxicab from the garage of George J. Schryver of Railroad avenue struck a dog at the corner of Broadway and Foxhall avenue this afternoon about 2:30 o'clock. The occupants of the cab were showered with pieces of flying glass but no injuries were sustained. The dog was killed.

Spain's Patron Saint.

St. James the Great is worth noting as of the company of the Great Twin Brethren, the Bowmen of Mons and the Angels of Neuve Chapelle. Spanish tradition tells how his body was miraculously brought to Compostella and there enshrined, and how the saint arose and at Clavijo, in 841, mounted on a white horse, slew 60,000 Moors. Hence the Spanish Order of St. James of the Sword, Santiago de Espada.

Woman's [illegible].

When I think of talking, it is of course with a woman. For talking at its best being an inspiration, it wants a corresponding divine quality of receptiveness, and where will you find this but in a woman?—O. W. Holmes.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Sun rises, 6:21; sets, 4:59.
Weather, clear. Humidity, 62 to 70.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by the Freeman's thermometer last night was 53 degrees. The highest point registered up to noon today was 68 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Fair tonight; cooler in east portion; Thursday fair; moderate variable winds.

A. B. MERRITT

429 Washington Avenue,
1 Door From Hurley Ave.
Telephone 1680

Corn Beef, lb..........6c
Headcheese and Liverwurst, 3 lbs...........25c
Lean Beef for Mince meat, lb................10c
Pork Chops, lb........14c
Roast Pork, lb.......12½c
Clams, doz..........10c
Oysters, doz..........10c

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Professor Clyde Van Steenberg will hold his dancing class in Pythian Hall Wednesday evening, October 27, 1915. Private lessons 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Class lessons 7:30 to 9 o'clock. Assembly 9 to 12 o'clock.

Men's high grade shoes in Nettletons, Howard and Foster and Walk Overs. This combination of men's high grade shoes will please you, $3.50 to $6.00 at C. S. Wood's.

Come in and listen to the wonderful Sonora Phonograph, exclusive in Kingston. Goes 30 minutes without winding. Took the highest premium at world's fair.
GREGORY & CO.

Electrical treatment given by appointment. MRS. H. B. MABEN, 75 Pearl street.

The most complete line of Dress and Driving Gloves in the city at C. S. Wood's.

PLANTING TIME

for spring flowering bulbs, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, crocus, etc. Plant now for spring flowers.
VALETIN BURGEVIN, INC.

Warm Automobile Caps in Fur and Cloth inside. Fur bands at C. S. Wood's.

Pianos that have been rented the season are now coming in and will be sold at a large discount. W. H. Rider, Wall street.

Men's Working Gloves lined and unlined. All grades at C. S. Wood's.

Men's warm Lamb lined Automobile Gloves and Mittens at C. S. Wood's.

Elite hair dressing shop, 272-274 Fair street. The only fully equipped parlor in Kingston.

Ladies' Shoes that fit in Armstrong's make. The kind you want another pair at C. S. Wood's.

Victrolas range in price from $15 up, at W. H. RIDER'S, 304 Wall St.

HALLOWE'EN GOODS.

Masks, lanterns, balloons and all kinds of favors for card parties. O'REILLY'S, 530 Broadway.

RINGWALT'S LINOLEUMS.

Gregory & Company are the agents for the celebrated Ringwalt's linoleums, 76c per running yard, two yards wide.

THE FREEMAN IN NEW YORK.

The Freeman is on sale each evening by 10:30 at Hotaling's News Stand, north end Times Building, 43rd street and Broadway, New York city. This stand remains open until midnight.

Awnings, Upholstering, Furniture Repairing, Auto Tops Recovered. HENRY EIGHMEY, 94 Highland avenue.

Kodak and Camera Supplies at McBride's Pharmacy, 634 Broadway.

Upholstering, refinishing, mattresses made over. William Moyle, 5 Foxhall avenue.

BASKETBALLS.

Footballs and full line of fall and winter sporting goods. Call for catalogue. O'REILLY'S, 530 Broadway.

KNABE—The world's best piano. W. H. RIDER, sole agent, 304 Wall St.

Come in and hear the new Victrola records at W. H. Rider's, Wall street.

MENKE'S DAILY SPORTING LETTER

(By Frank G. Menke.)

Jess Willard won't fight unless he gets $30,000 or so; Freddie Welsh won't unless he gets $15,000; Bulgaria wouldn't until she got a big guarantee; John Kilbane won't unless he gets a king's ransom; Greece and Roumania insist upon a big guarantee, win, lose or draw.

Pug to Promoter.

"Sing me a song of guarantee
"Of a purse just full of wealth
"Or I won't fight for you, you see,
"I'm not battling for my health."

Promoter to Pug.

"There'll come a time some day, old scout,
"When you'll sound your own death knell;
"When wearied of your big demands,
"I'll say to you; 'Just go to——'"

* * * *

Can it be that "Cactus" Cravath refused to hit in clinches because he hadn't received a guarantee?

* * * *

Bill Sloane insists that "no one is going to rush me into a match with Jess Willard." Yet there are some persons who say fighters have no brains.

The Great Divide.

"Fighters at the beginning and throughout their careers should make a greater play for publicity; they should get into the limelight more."—Jack Skelly, old time fighter and referee.

"The greatest trouble with the ring game today is that too much publicity is given to fighters, especially to the newcomers." George Monroe, onetime bantam champion.

Publicity keeps a good fighter—but it is of little avail to the dub. No man ever got greater publicity than Carl Morris.—But Morris lacked the "goods" and despite his press agenting he has skidded off into semi-obscurity.

Boer Rodel, Bombardier Wells, Jim Savage, Tom Cowler, Al Palzer, Arthur Pelky—all of them got a million lines of publicity. Their names were printed in a thousand papers; their picture peered out from every sporting page in the land. But what lasting good did it do them? They lacked real class and soon were shunted off to the pugilistic sidelines.

Terrifying statements.

"Hooper up.
"Maulbetsch now playing full back for Michigan.
"Eggs 50 cents a dozen.
"Mahan dropped back for a try-out at a goal from field.
"Lewis up.
"The Germans placed a 42 centimeter gun into position.
"Snow and colder tonight."

That Jimmy Clabby-Les Darcy fight ought to settle the double-barreled question "Is Darcy a fluke—or a wonder?"

Even since Darcy sent Eddie McGoorty down and out pugilistic fandom has been wondering if Darcy caught McGoorty out of condition or whether he really beat him because he was the superior battler.

The Clabby-Darcy bout is to be staged in Australia sometime in November.

* * * *

Sam Langford and Sam McVey haven't "fought" each other for more than a month. Have the boys quit eating—or did they suffer the recent loss of rich uncles?

* * * *

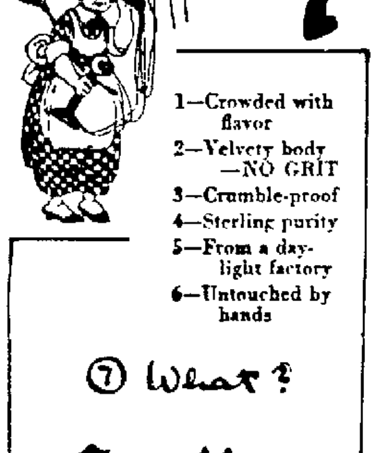
The melancholy days will come
The saddest of the year
When golfing links lie deep in snow
And golfers are so drear.

* * * *

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Those Dear Friends.

Hazel—"You may not believe it, dear, but I actually refused the offers of six different men the past summer."
Aimee—"Oh, I don't doubt it at all; but what were they selling?"



1—Crowded with flavor
2—Velvety body —NO GRIT
3—Crumble-proof
4—Sterling purity
5—From a daylight factory
6—Untouched by hands

⑦ What?

Sterling Gum 5¢
The 7-point gum
PEPPERMINT—IN RED WRAPPER
CINNAMON—IN BLUE WRAPPER

PLAN TO MAINTAIN FOREIGN TRADE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Overseas Corporation, the new trading company which will endeavor to solve the problem of maintaining American commerce with neutral Europeanic countries, will be fully organized in New York city today. The organization will take place in the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company and it is expected that officers of the new corporation will be chosen from the directorate of the trust company.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has sent a letter to the meeting given assurances of unqualified endorsement and promise of the active co-operation of the treasury and commerce departments in its operations. It is expected that no time will be lost in launching the enterprise which, government officials believe, will not only prevent the unnecessary detention of American shipments to neutrals, but will aid greatly in reducing the cost of insurance on cargoes and bring about the re-establishment of credits in countries affected.

Although it is explained by Secretary Redfield that the government sanction of the plan must be considered "unofficial," it was made plain to the attorneys for the corporation that in order to insure complete neutrality, the government must exercise through its commercial agents attaches and other officials abroad a general supervision of the operations. In explaining the plan today Secretary Redfield said that the United States, while not in any way interfering with the internal operations of the corporation which will act as intermediary between American merchants and neutral buyers, will assume the role of a policeman to see that the agency's benefits are to be open to all American shippers, large and small, upon a "strictly impartial basis." It will also see that goods shipped are for consumption in neutral countries. In this connection Secretary Redfield has made it plain that so far as the Scandinavian countries are concerned only foodstuffs can be shipped through the new corporation.

An outline of the proposed corporation, which follows very closely the Netherlands overseas trust, has been submitted to both the French and British embassy and it is understood that they have accepted it.

Intimations were given in official quarters today that very likely smaller organizations would be formed in Sweden and Denmark very soon in order to facilitate the uninterrupted passage of neutral shipments to and from the United States.

PRESENTS POUR INTO WASHINGTON

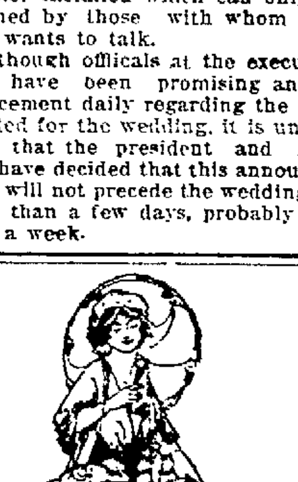
By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Wilson and Mrs. Galt, his fiancee, are admittedly embarrased over the many presents—nearly all from total strangers—that are being sent to them. While it is admitted that they represent friendship it is the desire of the president and his prospective bride that few if any presents be made and judging by the number that have already arrived both at the Galt home and the executive offices, that wish will not be gratified. All information regarding the presents is refused in accordance with the plan of the president and Mrs. Galt to avoid publicity but it is known that among them are a number of costly articles of jewelry and silver plate.

It was reported today that Mrs. Galt may go to New York city in the near future to get certain articles of her wedding trousseau that are not obtainable here. It is likely that she will make the trip in such a manner as to conceal her identity and so avoid publicity.

Because of the numerous telephone calls from persons whom she did not know, the regular telephone in Mrs. Galt's home has been taken out and another installed which can only be reached by those with whom Mrs. Galt wants to talk.

Although officals at the executive office have been promising an announcement daily regarding the date selected for the wedding, it is understood that the president and Mrs. Galt have decided that this announcement will not precede the wedding by more than a few days, probably less than a week.



Baby Cannot Sleep Well if he is Hungry

A Well-Nourished Baby is not a Restless Baby

Imperial Granum
The Unsweetened Food

For NURSING MOTHERS and BABIES

Keeps Baby Healthy and Normal

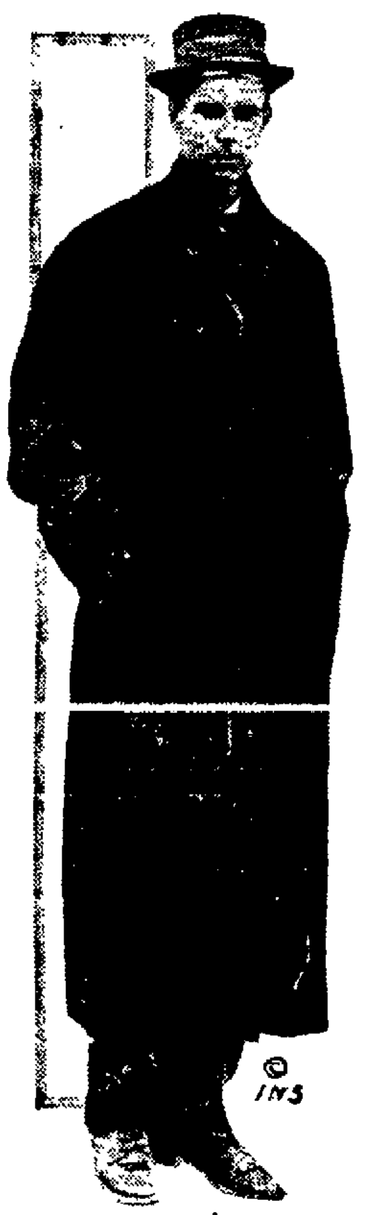
"I commenced feeding baby some days ago with IMPERIAL GRANUM, and already there is a decided improvement. We tried——Food, but he was very wakeful at night, so we stopped it. Now he spends most of his time sleeping, and when he wakens, very seldom cries. I intend to keep him on IMPERIAL GRANUM."
MRS. LOUIS F. BORN, 382 Portland Av., Rochester, N.Y.

BIDS OPENED FOR LACKAWACK ROAD

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, Oct. 27.—These bids have been received for the construction of road No. 603, Ulster county, running from Napanoch to Montela, ten and one quarter miles in length:

Armstrong & Trowbridge, Middletown, N. Y., $82,925.27.
Cairnie-St. George Co., New York city, $89,684.75.
George H. McAvoy, Creek Locks, N. Y., $89,742.50.
S. B. Van Wagenen, Inc., Rondout, N. Y., $90,145.75.
De Graffe & Hogeboom, Kingston, N. Y., $90,937.25.
John F. Gallagher & Co., Kingston, N. Y., $91,353.00.
Samuel Beskin, Beacon, N. Y., $93,346.00.
Frank Salvucci, West Hurley, N. Y., $93,679.75.
Richards & Garton, New York city, $93,717.00.
Jackson Bros., Cuddebackville, N. Y., $95,166.50.
Lounsbury & Sons Co., Peekskill, N. Y., $95,290.75.
John A. Jova Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y., $95,522.75.
Bradley-Oltarsch Construction Co., New York city, $95,762.79.
Juniata Company, Philadelphia, Pa., $96,302.00.
Hilary H. Harris, New York city, $96,972.00.
J. L. Richmond, Herkimer, N. Y., $97,289.75.
John J. Guinan, Contracting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $98,152.00.
E. C. Humphrey, Hackensack, N. J., $98,258.50.
Gruner & Hollenbeck, Harriman, N. Y., $98,321.00.
Conway Bros. & Kennedy, Eddyville, N. Y., $99,963.50.



GILMOUR DOBIE

WASHINGTON'S FOOTBALL COACH HAS HAS REMARKABLE RECORD.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—The University of Washington has a football coach with a record which would make many of the eastern coaches turn green with envy. During ten years of coaching Gilmour Dobie, the football chief at Washington, has not lost a single game, has been tied but twice, and has been scored on but 14 times, in 55 games. The total scores made by teams under his direction in ten years is 1,399 against opponents' total score of 89.

Dobie played football at the University of Minnesota, finishing his playing career there in 1902. From then on through 1906 he was assistant coach at Minnesota and also coached the Minneapolis South Side high school to the championship of the state, during 1903. That year South Side High won six games, lost none and scored 320 points to its opponents' 5.

In 1906, Dobie went to North Dakota Agricultural College as coach and during his two years there the team won six games each year, lost none and was scored upon but once each year. The total score for the two years was 360 points to 8 made by opponents.

In 1908, his first year at Washington, Dobie won six games and was tied in one by Washington State College, 6 to 6. That year Washington rolled up 128 points to its opponents 15. In 1909 Dobie won seven games making 211 points and was not scored on once. In 1910 he won four games, making 720 points to the opponents' 9. In 1911 he also won four games with 110 points to the opponents' 9. In 1912 he again won four games with 73 points to his credit, while the opponents' made but 13.

Last year he won six games, piling up a total of 242 points to 13 and was tied but once. Oregon Agricultural College holding the Washington team to a scoreless tie.

To Preach in East Kingston.

The Rev. L. L. Osterhoudt will preach in the East Kingston M. E. Church next Sunday in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Haynes.

S. E. Eighmey

Time For New Winter Garments

It's dress up time for all who desire to follow the fashion. We are prepared to help you solve this all important problem with a great variety of new moderate priced garments.

NEW RAIN COATS.

Not only useful on rainy days. These coats look well at any time when a coat is needed. Prices, $4.97, $5.97, $7.97 and $9.50.

NEW DRESS SKIRTS.

Plain black or plain blue serge or poplin, plain gray and gray mixture; all new styles at $4.50, $4.97, $5.50 and $5.97.

LADIES' WINTER COATS.

Great variety of styles with few duplicates. Better select your winter coat now and have the use of a stylish garment right from the beginning of the season. Prices, $7.97, $9.97, $12.50, $18, $20 and $25.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Plain colors or fancy mixture coats, with just a little trimming to make them look stylish at $3.97, $4.50, $4.97, $5.97, $7.97 and $9.97.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS.

We have never shown a better variety of Ladies' Suits in black, African brown, navy and green, stylish without being extreme, and moderately priced. $15, $18, $20 and $25.

STYLISH MILLINERY.

New styles are coming nearly every day; all the latest shapes in dress hats of velvet, with feather trimmings and fancy ornaments that are smart but not expensive. Children's tams and school hats at 50c up.

The Hustling, Progressive Downtown Store

where you always find the maximum value at the minimum price.

26 BROADWAY, CORNER MILL ST.

Liberty— It's a Brick

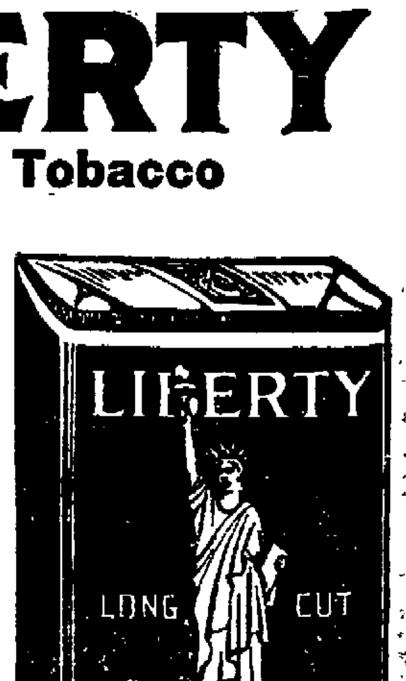
Lay in a Lot of it

You could smoke or chew LIBERTY by the *hodful* and you'd never get enough—it's so mellow and rich and pleasing.

Lay in a supply of it today. Keep some at home and some on the job, and it will hold you steady as a spirit-level trues a wall.

LIBERTY
Long Cut Tobacco

is the one *perfect* tobacco for the sturdy man who likes his tobacco rich, full-bodied and *satisfying*. Made of pure Kentucky leaf, aged for three to five years, so as to bring out all its fragrant *flavor* and *sweetness*. This is what makes LIBERTY always the same. It doesn't depend upon one season's crop, like many tobaccos. We have several seasons' crops always stored away.



Take LIBERTY on the job for a week's try-out—after that you'll *always* carry LIBERTY in your jeans. Sold everywhere in 5c packages.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

GIFTS THAT ARE DISTINCTIVE IN CHARACTER

It is naturally gratifying to know that our valued patrons frequently say that "A Gift from Oppenheimer's carries with it the prestige, elegance and satisfaction that means an added value to its welcome." It has been our endeavor to earn a reputation of this kind. We do this by purchasing only such jewelry merchandise as is worthy of guarantee by a house of unquestioned reliability.

OPPENHEIMER BROS. Inc., Jewelers

575 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y. Near West Shore Crossing.

Quick, Painless Denisttry

FREE EXAMINATION and ADVICE

That is what is offered at the Holmes Dental Parlors. We have strictly up-to-the-minute equipment and are, therefore, able to treat your case quickly and efficiently. Come to us with your bad teeth, and we'll treat them ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. We remove the most sensitive nerve root painlessly.

So confident are we of the uniform excellence of our work that we agree to protect, guarantee and stand behind it for a period of ten years.

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RELIABLE TAXI COMP'Y
To and From All Trains.
Day and Night Service.
Touring Cars to Rent
CHARLES BULEY, Prop
'Phone 1750. 16 Oak Street

It's So Easy

to make your home bright and cheerful. Have your old silver replated, your chandeliers refinished and see what a difference it makes. We do all kinds of plating. Have the metal parts of your auto nickel plated and save labor.

THE W. G. BROWNE MFG. CO.,
Foxhall avenue and Stephan St.
KINGSTON, N. Y.